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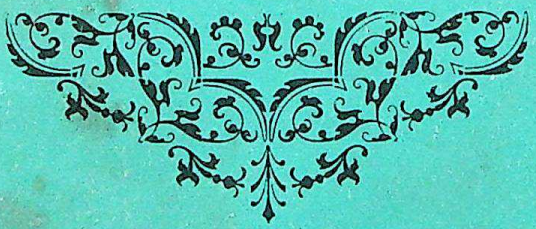
A Guide to the India Office Library

With a note on the India Office Records

S. C. Sutton, C.B.E.
Librarian & Keeper of the Records



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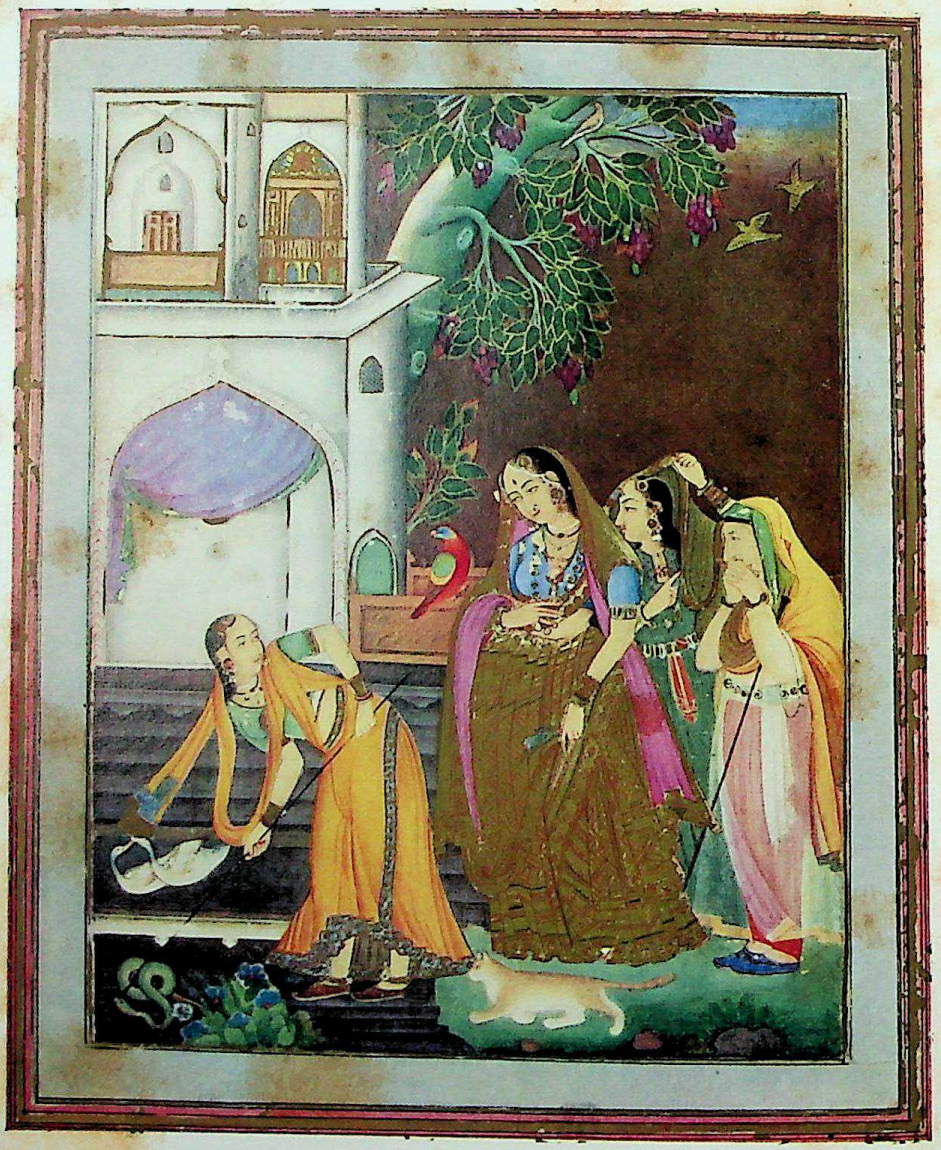

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FOREIGN AND
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

A Guide to the India Office Library

with a note on the India Office Records

S. C. SUTTON, C.B.E.

Librarian
Keeper of the Records

London
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1967

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Preface to the Second Edition

THIS revised and enlarged edition of the *Guide* takes account of many developments in the Library since the first edition was published in 1952. A wholly new feature is the section on the India Office Records. A full guide to the Records is being prepared, but will not be ready for some years. Meanwhile the brief account given here may be of use to readers who consult the archives and other resources of the Records.

For valuable suggestions in preparing this edition I am indebted to present and former members of the Library staff, to the staff of the India Office Records, to Mr J. D. Pearson, and (in the section on Drawings and Prints) to Mrs Mildred Archer and Mr Basil Robinson.

S. C. SUTTON
April 1966

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FRONTISPIECE

A maid killing a snake, before the eyes of her mistress, in a palace courtyard. By Mīr Kalān Khān. Mughal painting, *c.* 1740 after a Deccani original of *c.* 1615. (*Johnson Collection, Album XV, folio 8*)

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A GUIDE TO THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY was founded, as the Library of the Honourable East India Company, by a decision of the Company's Directors in 1801 to establish a public repository for the safe custody of oriental books and manuscripts placed in its care by its servants in India and by others. The Company's Directors, not content to remain the passive recipients of such materials, very soon adopted a systematic policy of strengthening not only the Library but also the museum illustrating Indian art, antiquities, social life, and natural history, which was growing up side by side with the Library. In 1858, on the transfer of the Company's powers and material possessions to the Crown, the Library, with its associated museum,[1] came under the administration of the newly-created Department of State, the India Office.[2] On the extinction of the India Office in 1947, as a result of the Indian Independence Act of that year, the Library came under the control of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to whom responsibility for the conduct of relations with India and Pakistan was transferred.

Throughout its history the Library has fulfilled two distinct purposes. It has served as a library of official reference, at first for the East India Company's Court of Directors, after 1858 for the Secretary of State for India in Council, and from September 1947 for the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; at the same time it has functioned as a learned library for the use of orientalists. The Company's primary intention in founding the Library was, as already noted, the

[1] The museum properties were later (mainly in 1879) dispersed among other institutions in London.

[2] For a detailed history of the Library see *The Library of the India Office: a historical sketch* (London, 1938), by A. J. Arberry (Assistant Librarian 1934–44).

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safe preservation of oriental materials in its charge. These accumulations were from the outset made accessible to scholars, and were constantly augmented by a considered policy of expansion, as well as by the generosity of many private benefactors. After the transfer to the Crown in 1858, successive Secretaries of State for India continued the Company's enlightened direction of the Library. The printed books which formed the core of this growing repository of South Asian culture were from the beginning inevitably used for reference in the official conduct of business. It was thus partly by design, partly by historical accident, that the Company's Library became both a specialist learned library serving the needs of Indologists all over the world, and the official reference library of a Government Department.

The Library has had four homes, all of them in London. It began its life in the East India House, Leadenhall Street, the Company's headquarters, and remained there until 1860 when it was moved to temporary quarters in Cannon Row which it occupied while the India Office was being erected inWhitehall. It moved to the India Office in 1867 and remained there for a century. In 1967 both the Library and the India Office Records were transferred to new premises which had been adapted and equipped for them at 197 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1.

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Classification of Resources

THE RESOURCES of the Library fall into four main categories: printed books; manuscripts; drawings and prints; photographs. There are in addition a few miscellaneous minor properties, such as coins, lantern slides, and textile samples. A division between 'European' and 'oriental' is fundamental in the printed books and in the manuscripts, the European printed books and manuscripts being those in the languages of Europe, the oriental those in oriental languages. The drawings likewise fall into two groups, those by European artists, and those by oriental artists.

The printed books in European languages form a unified collection, the European Printed Books, with its own catalogue. The manuscripts in European languages similarly form a single group, the European Manuscripts, also separately catalogued. On the other hand both the books and the manuscripts in oriental languages are divided into separate language-collections, each with its own catalogue: for example, the Sanskrit books, the Tibetan manuscripts. The sections below which describe these collections are arranged according to the following classification of languages, a classification based on administrative convenience, and on the extent of the Library's resources in each language, rather than on consistent linguistic or geographical principles:

Classical (*Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Prakrit, Pali, Tibetan, Khotanese, Kuchean, Avestan and Pahlavi, Chinese*)

Modern Indian and Pakistan:

Indo-Aryan (*Assamese, Bengali, etc.*)
Iranian (*Balochi, Pashto, etc.*)
Dravidian (*Brahui, Kanarese, etc.*)
Munda (*Kharia, Kurku, etc.*)
Mon-Khmer (*Khasi, Mon, etc.*)

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Burmese
Other Tibeto-Burman (*Abor-Miri, Bhotia, etc.*)
Other oriental languages (*Ahom, Aramaic, etc.*)

The language-heading of each section is followed by a figure in parentheses indicating the total number (or, in the larger collections, the approximate total number) of printed volumes, or manuscripts, constituting the collection. In calculating the number of manuscripts in an oriental collection it has not proved possible to follow entirely consistent principles. Usually each *work* (or solitary fragment of a work) has been counted as a separate manuscript. In some instances however it is the *codex* (for example, the bound manuscript volume, or the palm leaf manuscript) which, though sometimes comprising more than one work, has served as the unit of counting. The European manuscripts, being of the most varied nature—diaries and journals, letters, reports, notes and memoranda, lists and indexes, histories and biographies—present even greater difficulties, so that the size of this group cannot be expressed in simple numerical terms.

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Printed Books

THE COLLECTIONS of printed works in European and oriental languages have been built up by purchase; by presentation; by exchange with other libraries, learned societies, and the British, Indian, and other governments; and, from 1867 to 1948, by copyright requisitioning under the (Indian) Press and Registration of Books Act (Act XXV of 1867). Under the provisions of the Act of 1867 the Library was entitled to requisition[1] on publication a copy of every printed or lithographed work published in British India (including Burma).[2]

A selection only of such publications was taken, ephemeral matter being excluded. Copyright requisitioning was terminated in 1948, and since that year the more important current publications of India and Pakistan, both in English and in oriental languages, have been purchased.

THE SCOPE OF ACCESSIONS

The East India Company's domain and trading activities extended at various times beyond the Indian Sub-continent to places as far apart as St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Persia and the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, the Indonesian Archipelago, and Canton. Works printed in, or relating to, all these areas are accordingly to be found among the Library's early acquisitions. The Library still buys a selection of new publications on such areas, especially when they bear on the Company's history. In general, however, the scope of the Library's

[1] Requisitioning was effected by the despatch to the authorities in India of marked copies of the *Quarterly catalogues* of publications registered in the various Provinces, etc. A set of these catalogues is preserved from their first issue in 1867. Until 1958 they constitute the only available record of publications in the Sub-continent. From 1958 the *Indian national bibliography* supplies, for India alone, a full and bibliographically reliable record.

[2] The privilege was extended in practice to the publications of most of the Indian States.

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printed acquisitions tended to become rather narrower after the dissolution of the Company. In 1895, limits to the scope of future accessions were officially prescribed. The Librarian was authorized to recommend for purchase (i) all works, unless quite worthless, which related directly to India and Indian affairs; (ii) a selection of general works bearing indirectly on India; and (iii) a selection of works dealing with other Asian countries when such works concerned the relations of these countries with India.

Today, the scope of the Library may best be defined as covering Indology: it aims to acquire all significant works, wherever published and in whatever language, bearing on the environment, history, life, and civilization of the peoples of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent and of neighbouring countries of related culture such as Afghanistan, Tibet, Ceylon, Burma, and Malaysia.

In collecting books in the modern languages of India and Pakistan the principal aim has been to acquire those of permanent value to the student of literature and history. At the same time, throughout the Library's history a wide selection of popular poetry and fiction has been added to its holdings.

In the Arabic and Persian collections the policy today is to select only classical works and works of general Islamic or specifically Indian interest. Modern literature in both languages, and works of purely literary or local interest by Syrian, Egyptian, and North African authors, are excluded.

Although the Library is highly specialized, it has general interests within the limits of its specialization. That is to say, it acquires publications on every aspect of the Indian Sub-continent—geology and geography, archaeology and history, linguistics and literature, religion and philosophy, anthropology, sociology, and economics. Works dealing with mathematics, the natural sciences, technology, and medicine lie, however, beyond its scope except when, like works on ancient Indian medicine, they are of Indological interest. In the field of law the Library's acquisitions in the European languages are confined to a small selection of general works and of works on Hindu and Islamic law and on Indian constitutional law. Arabic texts on Islamic law are also taken.

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EUROPEAN PRINTED BOOKS

The 'European Collection' (*c.* 90,000 volumes) comprises all printed works in English and other European languages, with the exception of translations from an oriental language, these being grouped with the printed works in the original language. The Collection embraces not only printed works of private authorship, but government publications, serials (including newspapers, official periodical reports, journals, yearbooks, and other periodical publications), and bound collections of printed cuttings and extracts.

Superseded printed catalogues

To explain the existing catalogues of the European books it is necessary to give some account of former cataloguing policy.

The Library's earliest printed catalogue was issued by the Company: *A catalogue of the Library of the Hon. East-India Company* (London, 1845). A *Supplement* appeared in 1851. This is a classified subject catalogue, with an author index, of all printed books, both European and oriental, in the possession of the Library at the date of publication. Owing to the rapid growth of the printed book collections later in the century, and to recognition of the very different cataloguing methods required for European and oriental books, all subsequent catalogues have been restricted to particular language collections. The first printed catalogue confined to books in the European languages was the *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office*, vol. I[1] (London, 1888). This was in two volumes, the first a classified subject catalogue, the second an author index. A *Supplement* appeared in 1895, and a *Supplement 2: 1895–1909* in 1909. The *Supplement 2*, however, was an author catalogue, not a subject catalogue. Eighteen further supplements in the same form were published at intervals from 1911 to 1936 as *Accessions* 1 to 18. The printed catalogue of the

[1] Beginning with this publication, catalogues of the works in European languages were described as 'volume I' of the Library's catalogue of printed books, and catalogues of books in oriental languages as 'volume II'. Volume II is divided into numbered parts for particular language collections, the catalogue of Sanskrit books being described as 'volume II, part I', that of the Urdu books as 'volume II, part II', and so on.

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European books is thus contained in twenty-two uncumulated volumes: namely, the 1888 classified catalogue in two volumes and its supplement of 1895, and the author catalogue of 1909 and its eighteen supplementary volumes of accessions to 1936. For use within the Library an author catalogue in a single alphabetical sequence was formed by mounting entries from the printed volumes in a sheaf catalogue of sixteen volumes known as the 'Green Catalogue'.

The reorganization of 1936

These arrangements for the cataloguing of the European books were not without deficiencies. The Green Catalogue was never quite up to date, and required to be supplemented by a card catalogue of the most recent accessions of which no printed catalogue had been issued. There was no cumulated published author catalogue, and there was no subject catalogue, published or unpublished, of books acquired after 1895. To remedy these defects, and to bring the cataloguing of the European books into accord with modern library practice, the treatment of newly acquired books was reorganized in 1936. In the new system the printing of annual accessions lists was discontinued; a new Author Catalogue on typed cards replaced the mounting of printed entries in the Green Catalogue; a Subject Catalogue on typed cards was started; and, with some modification dictated by the needs of a specialist library, the rules of the Anglo-American cataloguing code were adopted. In the following year it was decided to extend these principles to the entire collection of European books by recataloguing the books acquired before 1936. The recataloguing was suspended in 1939, and since the War it has not been possible, for want of staff, to resume it except on a very small scale. To date, about one-fifth of the pre-1936 European books have been recatalogued. For the present, therefore, and until the recataloguing can be completed, both the Author and the Subject Catalogues on cards cover only (i) books acquired since 1936, and (ii) such earlier accessions as have been recatalogued. To trace a book published since 1936 only the Author (or Subject) card catalogue need be consulted. A book acquired by the

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Library in or before 1936 will have an entry in the card catalogue only if it has been recatalogued. If it has not been recatalogued, an entry will appear only in the Green Catalogue. Accordingly, for works published in or before 1936 reference should be made to the Green Catalogue. If no entry is found there, the card catalogue should be consulted.

The Author Catalogue

The new card Author Catalogue contains entries for all non-serial publications,[1] with the main entry under the author, whether personal, institutional, or governmental.

The names of Indian authors are entered under the transliterated form adopted by the author himself, and for books printed after 1850 they are catalogued and filed according to the western custom of surnames and forenames; for example, DUTT (ROMESH CHANDRA). For commonly occurring surnames, guide cards indicate the form of transliteration adopted by a particular author; for example, Bandyopadhyaya, Banerjea, Banerjee, Banerji, Bannerji, or Banurji. For books printed before 1850, and for books printed after 1850 when the author has clearly not adopted western usage, entry is made under the first element in the name, for example, CHIMAN LAL. For South Indian names entry is usually made under the penultimate element in the name; for example, RAMASWAMI SASTRI (K.S.), except when the author himself has clearly adopted the last element as a westernized surname; for example, AIYAR (A.N.).

The Subject Catalogue

The Subject Catalogue, which as already stated covers all non-serial accessions since 1936 together with such earlier acquisitions as have been recatalogued, is a dictionary catalogue, subject headings being arranged, not in a classified logical order, as in the 1888 volume of the Library's Catalogue, but in alphabetical order; for example:

Abbasids
Abhidhamma-pitaka

[1] For serial publications see below, p. 11.

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Abor Expedition, 1911–12
Abor language
Abors
Achaemenian inscriptions
Adams (William)

In further contrast to the classified catalogue, each book is entered not under a broad systematic class heading, such as 'history', or 'linguistics', but under the specific topic with which it deals, a heading being chosen exactly covering its subject matter. For example, a Kharia grammar will be entered under the heading KHARIA LANGUAGE—Grammar, not under LINGUISTICS, or INDIAN LANGUAGES, or MUNDA LANGUAGES, these headings being reserved for books on the wider subjects which they cover. It is sometimes necessary to enter a book under two headings; for example, an Urdu–English, English–Urdu dictionary will appear under the two headings:

URDU LANGUAGE—Dictionaries—English
ENGLISH LANGUAGE—Dictionaries—Urdu

Under each subject heading the books dealing with that subject are listed in alphabetical order of authors.

The subject headings employed are in the main the standardized headings listed in the *Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogs of the Library of Congress*. But the Library of Congress headings have had to be extensively modified and elaborated to meet the needs of a specialised orientalist library.

The Catalogue makes use of a wide range of standardized sub-headings employed in the Library of Congress dictionary catalogues. Some sub-headings, such as 'bibliography' and 'history', can be used with a great variety of subjects. Others are appropriate only to certain specified subjects; for example, the sub-headings 'dictionaries', 'grammar', 'phonology' under the names of languages. Sub-headings may be further subdivided; for example:

INDIA—History—Bibliography
Dictionaries
Historiography
Sources

All the names of countries used as subject headings can be subdivided; for example by the sub-headings 'Civilization',

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'Commerce', 'Constitution', 'Description and travel', 'Economic conditions', 'History', etc. Some subjects are treated only as subject sub-divisions of country headings; for example, books on Indian history will be found only under the heading India—History. Certain other subjects are invariably treated as 'local sub-divisions' of subject headings; for example, books on Indian law will be found under LAW—India.

A reproduction, printed by offset, of the Green Catalogue and of the Card Author and Subject Catalogues, as at the end of 1963, was published in ten volumes by G. K. Hall and Company, of Boston, Mass., in 1965. Volume 10 of this work is the catalogue of European-language serial publications.

Official publications

The Library's collection of official publications includes all publications of the United Kingdom to 1947 on subjects of Indian interest; a wide selection of the publications of the Government of (undivided) India and of the Provincial Governments; and some of the more important publications of the Indian States and, when relevant, of countries adjacent to India. The India Office Records maintain virtually complete files of Central and Provincial Indian official publications to 1947;[1] and a publication not filed in the Library may be obtained from the India Office Records for consultation in the Reading Room. India Office Records copies may not, however, be taken away on loan.

Serial publications

The Library has more than 2,700 serial publications in European languages,[2] of which about 400 are current. Serial publications[3] comprise (*a*) newspapers, journals, yearbooks, etc., (*b*)

[1] See pp. 78–79 below.

[2] For serial publications in oriental languages see p. 18 below.

[3] 'Serials' are to be distinguished from 'series' comprising a number of volumes, related in subject or interest, and issued from time to time under a collective title (such as the *Publications* of the Hakluyt Society, or the *Indian Forest Records* issued by the Forestry Department of the Government of India), each volume usually having its own author or editor. Works in series are catalogued under the name of the author or editor in the Author Catalogue, with a cross-reference from the name of the series or issuing body.

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regularly issued memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies and institutions, and (*c*) periodical publications of governments. The Library's holdings of all such serials are recorded in a separate catalogue which is being prepared for the press. This is a title list, the main entry being under the latest form of the title, with cross references from alternative or earlier forms, and from the names of issuing societies and institutions.

The Library takes all important currently published serials concerned with Indological studies, and has a comprehensive collection of nineteenth-century serials in the same field. There are large collections of directories, such as *The Times of India Directory*; of yearbooks, such as Indian university calendars; and of annuals, such as the *Asiatic Annual Register*. Of the serial publications of oriental societies concerned with Indology, for example the Royal Asiatic Society, the Library has complete holdings, and there are numerous examples of the serial publications of nineteenth-century Indian societies, such as the *Journal of Literature and Science* (1834–94) of the Madras Literary Society.

A list of the newspapers is being prepared for publication. The Library subscribes currently to twelve Indian newspapers in English, and has holdings of varying completeness of eighty-five others. The majority of the latter are from the second half of the nineteenth century. There are however some dating back to the eighteenth century, notably *Hicky's Bengal Gazette* (Calcutta, 1780–82), the *India Gazette* (Calcutta, 1780–88 and 1822–43), the *Madras Courier* (1791–1818), the *Bombay Courier* (1793–1846), the *Calcutta Gazette* (1784–1815), and the *World* (Calcutta, 1791–93). Long runs are held of the *Englishman* (Calcutta, 1834–1930), the *Madras Times* (1858–1914), and the *Bombay Gazette* (1813–14 and 1850–1913). The *Pioneer* (Allahabad, 1870 to date) is complete. There is also a small number of newspapers published outside India. They include the *Rangoon Gazette* (1887–1938) and the *Singapore Chronicle* (1827–34). The Library has complete microfilm copies of a few of its earlier Indian and other newspapers.

The Library has a selection of the more important serial publications of the Central, Provincial, and State Governments

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of undivided India and, as far as matters of Indian interest are concerned, of the United Kingdom. They include journals, annual reports, and other serials on such subjects as anthropology, archaeology, archives, commerce, education, forestry, and geology. For official serials not found in the Library, reference should be made to the comprehensive official collections, which include numerous annual administration reports, in the custody of the India Office Records.

ORIENTAL PRINTED BOOKS

The printed books in oriental languages comprise not only works printed in oriental languages, but those translated from an oriental language into a European language.[1] The books in an oriental language, together with translations from that language into a European language, form a self-contained collection with its own catalogue. Translations from one oriental language into another are classed with the language of translation, except when the original text is printed with the translation. For example, a Sanskrit work translated into Bengali is included among the Bengali books. If however the Sanskrit text is printed with the Bengali translation, the book is classed as Sanskrit. As a rule, commentaries in other languages are entered in the catalogue of the language of the original text; thus commentaries on the *Qur'ān*, whether Persian, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, etc., are entered in the Arabic catalogue.

In the Library's catalogues of books in the classical oriental languages, main entry is by title, with cross-references from authors and editors appearing in the same alphabetical sequence as the titles. For books in the modern languages the Library's practice has varied. Blumhardt's classified subject catalogues of some of the modern languages of India and Pakistan (see p. 16 below) provide separate indexes of works and of authors and editors. In other Blumhardt printed catalogues, and in the older card catalogues of various languages, main entry is by title. More recently, author-cataloguing has tended to supplant title-cataloguing. For example, in the card catalogues of recent books main entry is by author, with cross-references from titles

[1] Works by European writers spuriously purporting to be translated from an oriental language are included in the 'European' collection.

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appearing in the same alphabetical sequence, and separate subject-indexes; and the catalogues now being prepared for the press are author-catalogues equipped with separate title- and subject-indexes.

All the Library's catalogues of books in oriental languages, both classical and modern, transliterate titles and the names of authors and editors into the roman character.

The Classical Languages

ARABIC (6,500). There is a card catalogue which is being revised for eventual publication. The main entry is made under the title, with cross-reference under the author from his best-known name.

PERSIAN (6,000). Accessions to 1937 are recorded in *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office*, vol. II, part VI:[1] Persian books; by A. J. Arberry (London, 1937). Accessions after 1937 are catalogued on cards.

SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT (21,500). All accessions to 1932, with the addition of some for the years 1932–35, are included in the *Catalogue of the India Office Library*, volume II, part I: *Sanskrit books (revised edition)*. This catalogue is in four Sections (i.e. volumes): *I. A–G; II. H–Kṛṣṇa–līlāmṛta; III. Kṛṣṇa–līlāmṛta–R; IV. S–Z* (London 1938, 1951, 1953, 1957). All four Sections were compiled by Prāṇa Nātha and Jatīndra Bimal Chaudhurī; the last two were edited and further revised by C. J. Napier.[2] The original catalogue, in one volume (London, 1897), of which this second edition is a revision, was compiled by Reinhold Rost.[3] It included accessions to 1896 arranged in Sanskrit-alphabetical order, with an index in roman-alphabetical order, and is still occasionally useful in tracing early accessions.

The revised catalogue is arranged in roman-alphabetical order, main entry being under title. Commentaries in Sanskrit, with their sub-commentaries, are entered in the alphabetical

[1] For an explanation of 'vol. II' in this connection see footnote on p. 7 above.

[2] Assistant Keeper, 1950–54.

[3] Librarian, 1869–93.

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order of their titles, under the title of the basic work. Parts of larger works which have a recognized separate individuality are catalogued as independent works. Thus the *Bhagavad-gītā* is catalogued *in loco*, and not under the heading *Mahā-bhārata*. Under each heading and sub-heading, publications are arranged in order of date. Publications containing more than one text are analytically catalogued, giving a total of some 26,000 separate texts. A catalogue of subsequent accessions is maintained on cards, and will in due course be published as a supplementary volume.

PALI (3,500). This figure includes 1,200 *nissaya* books, namely Pali texts in which each phrase is followed by its Burmese translation. Such 'Pali-Burmese' books are separately catalogued and shelved. A card catalogue for the Pali books proper is in process of revision, and may be consulted.

TIBETAN (186).[1] There is a card catalogue of this collection, which includes the photographic reprint of the Pekin *Tanjur* and *Kanjur* published by the Tibetan Tripitaka Research Institute (168 volumes, Tokyo, 1955–61).

AVESTAN (93) and PAHLAVI (100). There are card catalogues of the Avestan and of the Pahlavi collections.

CHINESE (1850). James Summers' *Descriptive catalogue of the Chinese, Japanese, and Manchu books in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1872) lists 170 books, of which the majority are Chinese. More detailed descriptions of the seventy-three Buddhist works catalogued on pp. 23–48 of Summers' book are given in Samuel Beal's manuscript *Outline of a catalogue of the Buddhist (Chinese) books in the Library of the India Office* (*c.*1875) (*Mss.Eur.D.453*). The twenty-nine Chinese printed books included in the Royal Society's collection of oriental books and manuscripts deposited in the Library in 1876 are recorded in a manuscript catalogue compiled by H. A. Giles in 1899 (*Mss.Eur.D.451*). Included among the Chinese books is a Chinese translation of the *Tripi'aka*. This translation, printed in Chinese characters, with Japanese notations in the *Katakana* characters, consists of 1,662 different works bound in some 500

[1] The Library's Tibetan xylographs, i.e. block prints, being classed for convenience with the manuscript collections, are excluded from this estimate. For such xylographs, see the section below (p. 41) on Tibetan manuscripts.

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volumes. It is of the edition published in Japan in 1678–81, and was presented by the Japanese Government in 1875. Two catalogues of this collection have been made for the Library: first, Samuel Beal's *The Buddhist Tripiṭaka as it is known in China and Japan: a catalogue and compendious report* (Devonport, 1876); second, the more detailed work by Bunyiu Nanjio: *A catalogue of the Chinese translation of the Buddhist Tripiṭaka, the sacred canon of the Buddhists in China and Japan; compiled by order of the Secretary of State for India* (Oxford, 1883). In Beal's catalogue Chinese titles are transliterated into the roman character. Bunyiu Nanjio's catalogue gives the titles in Chinese characters, with roman transliteration, together with the original Sanskrit titles, also transliterated, and the names and dates of Chinese translators. It contains indexes of authors, translators, and Sanskrit titles. A transliterated alphabetical index to the Chinese titles in Bunyiu Nanjio's work is supplied by the late Sir E. Denison Ross's *Alphabetical list of the titles of works in the Chinese Buddhist Tripitaka; being an index to Bunyiu Nanjio's Catalogue and to the 1905 Kioto reprint of the Buddhist Canon* (Archaeological Department of the Government of India, Calcutta, 1910).

Since 1895 the Library's acquisitions of Chinese Buddhist works have been confined to those translated into European languages.

The Modern Languages of India and Pakistan

Catalogues of printed books in the modern languages of India and Pakistan, compiled by J. F. Blumhardt, have been published as follows: *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office*, volume II, part II: *Hindustani books* (London, 1900); part III: *Hindi, Panjabi, Pushtu, and Sindhi books* (London, 1902); part IV: *Bengali, Oriya, and Assamese books* (London, 1905); *Bengali books: Supplement, 1906–20* (London, 1923); part V: *Marathi and Gujarati books* (London, 1908). With the exception of the Pashto, Sindhi, Oriya, and Assamese catalogues, and the Bengali *Supplement, 1906–20*, these catalogues are classified subject catalogues, with separate indexes of works and persons.

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The Pashto, Sindhi, Oriya, and Assamese catalogues, and the Bengali *Supplement*, are title catalogues, with subject- and author-indexes. A new catalogue of Hindi books, to include both those already catalogued in Blumhardt's volume of 1902 and accessions from that year until 1960, has been compiled by C. J. Napier, and a catalogue of Panjabi accessions from 1902 to 1961 by G. D. Gaur. These two works—author catalogues, with title- and subject-indexes—are being prepared for the press. There are card catalogues of accessions, subsequent to the date of the printed catalogue, in each of the other languages covered by Blumhardt, as well as of books in all the languages for which there are no printed catalogues.

The Library maintains a catalogue of cards printed by the Library of Congress for currently published books in the languages of India and Pakistan acquired by that Library under the American Public Law 480 programme. The cards are filed in alphabetical order of author irrespective of language.

The language collections separately maintained are listed below. It may be mentioned that, in a few instances, books in certain distinct though minor languages and dialects have not been formed into separate collections, but are merged in linguistically related collections.

INDO-ARYAN. Assamese (700), Bengali (24,000), Bhili (8), Garhwali (46), Gujarati (10,000), Hindi (23,000), Kashmiri (129), Maithili (62), Marathi (9,500), Multani (83), Nepali (478), Oriya (4,000), Panjabi (6,000), Rajasthani (94), Saurashtri (26), Sindhi (2,500), Urdu (16,000).

IRANIAN. Balochi (12), Pashto (200).

DRAVIDIAN. Brahui (12), Kannada (3,000), Kota (4), Kui (6), Kurukh (27), Malayalam (2,500), Malto (2), Tamil (15,500), Telugu (6,500), Toda (2), Tulu (28).

MUNDA. Kharia (2), Kurku (6), Mundari (49), Santali (139), Savara (12).

MON-KHMER. Khasi (100), Mon (49), Nicobarese (1), Wa (3).

Burmese

Burmese (2,800). A catalogue of the Burmese books, prepared by Kenneth Whitbread, is in the press. It is a title cata-

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logue arranged in order of the roman alphabet, with an index of names and a subject index.

Other Tibeto-Burmese languages

Abor-Miri (8), Bhotia (2), Bunan (1), Chin (39), Garo (73), Kabui (1), Kachari (15), Kachin (49), Kom-Kuki (1), Lahu (8), Laizao (2), Lakher (3), Lepcha (15), Lisu (3), Lolo (1), Lushei (55), Manipuri (27), Mikir (19), Mogi (2), Naga languages (90), Newari (1), Thado Kuki (3).

Other oriental languages

Ahom (1), Amharic (1), Aramaic (1), Armenian (22), Assyro-Babylonian (2), Borneo Dialects (3), Boroni (4), Cambodian (4), Ethiopic (23), Formosan (3), Georgian (2), Hebrew (93), Hoklo (3), Japanese (129), Javanese (52), Karen (192), Khotanese (8), Korean (2), Kuchean (3), Lao (2), Malagasy (10), Malay (166), Maltese (10), Manchu (16), Mongol (13), Philippine Islands (9), Shan (27), Siamese (Thai) (165), Sinhalese (500), Syriac (48), Turki and Turkish (200), Vietnamese (82).[1] A small number of the Japanese and Manchu books are catalogued in Summers' *Descriptive catalogue of the Chinese, Japanese, and Manchu books* (1872) mentioned on p. 15 above.

Oriental Serials

The Library has holdings, many of them incomplete, of more than 900 periodical publications in some thirty oriental (mainly modern Indian and Pakistan) languages. The published catalogues of books in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Hindustani, and Marathi list serials in these languages. For later accessions of serials in the same languages, and for all other oriental serials, lists are available for consultation.

[1] The Library possesses also some forty volumes classed as 'oriental polyglot', each consisting of works in a variety of oriental languages.

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Manuscripts

THE manuscripts in the custody of the Library comprise documents inscribed (or typewritten) on paper, palm leaf,[1] birch bark,[2] wood,[3] bamboo,[4] gold and silver,[5] or other materials, and grouped, for the most part irrespective of provenance, in language-collections according to the language in which they are written, even when translated from another language. The manuscripts are paper unless otherwise described in the enumeration-note following the language-heading of each section below. In some instances certain printed material, when originally forming part of a collection of European manuscripts acquired by the Library, has been retained in the collection. An example is the unpublished printed version of correspondence which is often to be found among the private papers of a Secretary of State for India or Viceroy of India (see below, p. 27). Classed with the European manuscripts are also a few printed books with manuscript annotations, in some instances by the author or by another writer of acknowledged authority on the subject of the book.[6]

It may be noted here that the Library's manuscript collections are supplemented by a growing collection of microfilms, photocopies, and xerographs of manuscripts, both European (see p. 31 below) and oriental (see p. 50), preserved in other British libraries, in libraries overseas, or in private ownership.

[1] Notably the Pali, Burmese, Oriya, and Dravidian.

[2] For example some Sanskrit, and the Kashmiri.

[3] Tibetan. [4] Malay. [5] Malayalam.

[6] An example of particular interest is a copy of David Booth's *Tables of simple interest* (London, 1818), acquired by the Accountant-General of the East India Company on publication and in use until the end of the century. On a fly-leaf opposite the title-page are three mock reviews of the book in the hand of Charles Lamb, who was employed for many years in the Accountant-General's Department. One of them reads, 'The interest of this book, unlike the generality which we are doomed to peruse, rises to the end. British Critic for August 1820'. (*MSS.Eur.C.128.*)

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EUROPEAN MANUSCRIPTS

As already mentioned (p. 4 above), an exact count of the Library's manuscripts written in European languages is not practicable owing to their very varied nature. The many large collections received in recent years consist mostly of loose papers or bundles. These are being bound in file cases. Earlier acquisitions are bound in volumes. It is estimated that when all binding is completed the total number of volumes and file cases will exceed 8,000.

In describing the European manuscripts a distinction may conveniently be drawn between those received before 1937 and those received after that year. Accessions since 1937 consist in the main of about fifty collections, some very large, offering a marked contrast in nature, subject matter, and provenance to the collections previously received. Most of them, especially those received since the War, have been received as the fruit of an acquisitions policy systematically followed by the Library, and have usually been deposited by their owners on permanent loan, a method of acquisition from which the Library did not benefit in the period before 1937.[1] It was moreover in 1937 that the Library completed the printing of its Catalogue of European manuscripts, covering virtually all accessions to that year. There are no printed catalogues of subsequent accessions.

ACCESSIONS BEFORE 1937

The *Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages* is in five parts, of which three have been published to date: volume I: *The Mackenzie Collections*—part I: *The 1822 Collection and the Private Collection*, by C. O. Blagden (London, 1916); volume II, part I: *The Orme Collection*, by S. C. Hill (London, 1916); and volume II, part II: *Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts;* section I: Nos. 1–538; by G. R. Kaye (London, 1937). The remaining two parts of the catalogue (volume I, part II: *The Mackenzie Collections: The General Collection*, by E. H.

[1] The only comparable instance in the earlier period is the collection of oriental manuscripts which the Royal Society deposited in the Library on trust in 1876.

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Johnston; and volume II, part II: *Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts*; section II: Nos. 539–842; by E. H. Johnston) are in print and are available in the Reading Room, but publication is being deferred pending the compilation and printing of indexes to them. Although volume II, part II, section I: *Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts* has been published, it also lacks an index. It is therefore proposed to publish a joint index, in one volume, to both the published and the unpublished sections of the catalogue of *Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts*.

The pre-1937 accessions include, in addition to many small collections and individual manuscripts, two large collections, the Orme and the Mackenzie, both acquired in the early years of the Company's Library.

The Orme Collection

This Collection, the first manuscript collection received in the Library, consists of material gathered, in the preparation of his *History of the military transactions of the British nation in Indostan from the year 1745*, three volumes (London, 1763–78), by Robert Orme, historiographer to the East India Company from 1769 to his death in 1801. The Collection was presented to the Company, shortly before the establishment of the Library, by John Roberts, to whom Orme had bequeathed it after expressing a desire that it should become the Company's possession. The manuscripts constituting the Collection fall into two classes: the 'Orme Various', in about 200 volumes, consisting of original or duplicate manuscripts, including many official documents and an almost complete set of military journals; and the 'India' volumes, twenty in number, mainly copies of manuscripts, the originals of most of which are to be found in the 'Orme Various' volumes. Many unique manuscripts are included in the 'Orme Various' volumes. The value of the 'India' volumes consists chiefly in the copies of manuscripts of which the originals have been lost. The catalogue of the Orme Collection, by S. C. Hill (London, 1916), forms part I of volume II of the European manuscripts catalogue.

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The Mackenzie Collections

The Mackenzie manuscripts in the possession of the Library are a portion of the extensive and varied collections assembled by Colin Mackenzie (1753?–1821), Indian antiquary and topographer who rose to the rank of colonel in the Madras Engineers under the East India Company, and who from 1817 or 1818 to his death held the office of Surveyor-General of India. Three independent Mackenzie collections, styled the '1822', the 'Private', and the 'General', are preserved in the Library. They are catalogued, as stated above, in volume I of the *Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages*, part I, by C. O. Blagden, dealing with the 1822 and the Private Collections, and part II (unpublished), by E. H. Johnston, dealing with the General Collection. The 1822 and the Private Collections have as subject mainly Java and the Dutch East Indies, being the outcome of Mackenzie's sojourn in Java from 1811 to 1813. The 1822 Collection, in twenty-eight bound volumes, consists of English translations of Dutch printed books and Javanese manuscripts. Having been assembled by Mackenzie at government expense, it was at his death transferred to the authorities in India, and by them forwarded in 1822 to the East India Company in London. The Private Collection was purchased from Mackenzie's widow, and deposited in the Library in 1823. It comprises about 130 bound volumes of manuscripts, chiefly translations from the Dutch, and copies of Dutch official archives.[1] The remainder of Mackenzie's collections, consisting of oriental and European manuscripts (and other material such as coins and images) predominantly relating to south Indian literature, history, and antiquities, was purchased from his widow for £10,000. A portion of these collections, comprising both European and oriental manuscripts, was sent home to the East India House in three batches in 1823, 1825,

[1] As originally constituted, the Private Collection included also some books and manuscripts in the Malay and Javanese languages, and some Dutch books, all since merged in the appropriate book and manuscript collections. Some of the Malay and Javanese manuscripts are listed, *inter alia*, in *Nog eenige bronnen voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde onzer Indische bezittingen te London*, by A. B. Cohen Stuart (*Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië*, Nieuwe Volgreeks, Deel 10, 1862, pp. 145–160).

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and 1833, and deposited in the Library. The balance of the collections was in 1828 lodged in the Library of the Madras College, whence they were transferred in 1830 to the Madras Literary Society.[1] Mackenzie's own catalogue of these collections, including those sent to London, was edited after his death by Horace Hayman Wilson[2] and published in two volumes at Calcutta in 1828: *A descriptive catalogue of the oriental manuscripts and other articles illustrative of the literature, history, statistics, and antiquities of the south of India; collected by the late Lieut.-Col. Colin Mackenzie*. A second edition in one volume, with a memoir of Mackenzie, was published at Calcutta in 1882. Of the manuscripts sent to London, only those in the European and in the classical oriental languages were retained by the Library; the rest, in various modern, mainly south, Indian languages, were sent to the Literary Society at Madras in 1844, and are now in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras. The European manuscripts constitute the Library's 'Mackenzie General' Collection, which has been catalogued by E. H. Johnston as part II (as yet unpublished) of volume I of the European manuscripts catalogue. The retained manuscripts in classical oriental languages (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian) are incorporated in the Library's manuscript collections in those languages.

Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts

Apart from the Orme and Mackenzie Collections, accessions before 1937 comprise some forty minor collections and about 350 miscellaneous individual manuscripts, almost all of which have been described, as already mentioned, in the two sections of part II of the Catalogue (*Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts*). A few of the more notable collections may be mentioned.

[1] They are now in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras. The Rev. William Taylor, who was employed to examine them in 1837–38, published six reports on them in the *Madras journal of literature and science*, vols. VII–X, 1838–39. His final catalogue was printed as vol. III of *A catalogue raisonné of oriental manuscripts in the Government Library*, Madras, 1857–62.

[2] Librarian 1836–60.

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The *Buchanan-Hamilton Manuscripts* (presented *c.* 1820): twenty volumes of survey accounts, natural history drawings, and other material of Francis Buchanan (1762–1829), afterwards known as Hamilton or Buchanan-Hamilton, surgeon in the Bengal Service from 1794 to 1816, botanist and ichthyologist, who was employed by the Company on many special missions and on general survey work. The *Sir Walter Elliot Manuscripts* (presented 1871): twenty-two volumes of notes on coins, inscriptions, and castes of the Deccan which Sir Walter Elliot (1803–87) made during his service in Madras from 1821 to 1860. The *Fowke Manuscripts* (deposited on trust in 1927, presented in 1947): twenty-five volumes containing some 2,000 letters addressed, chiefly between 1771 and 1810, to members of the Fowke family, many of whom through several generations served in India under the Company, or were related to servants of the Company. The *Francis Manuscripts* (purchased 1927 and 1931): some fifty volumes of papers relating to Sir Philip Francis (1740–1818), reputed author of the Junius letters. This Collection, particularly full for the period from 1773 to 1780, which Francis spent in India, consists of about 1,250 letters addressed to Francis (including twenty-seven holograph letters from Edmund Burke) and copies of about 300 from him, copies of correspondence of the Government of India, and of minutes and other official papers, and some miscellaneous material. The *Moorcroft Manuscripts* (received from various sources during the nineteenth century): fifty-nine volumes of journals, letters, and notes of William Moorcroft (1765?–1825), veterinary surgeon and traveller, relating to his travels from 1819 to 1825 as Superintendent of the East India Company's stud in Bengal and, as now seems probable, secret agent in Lahore, Leh, Dras, Kashmir, Jhelum, Peshawar, Waziristan, Kabul, Bamian, Kunduz, Bokhara, and Balkh. The *Masson Papers* (purchased 1857): twenty-eight volumes and bundles of correspondence, journals and narratives, sketches, and unpublished writings and notes of Charles Masson (1809–53, pesudonym of James Lewis), geographer and archaeologist, who, after deserting in 1827 from the Company's Bengal Artillery in which he had enlisted in 1822, travelled widely in India, the Middle East, and especially Afghanistan,

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being eventually employed by the Company, after receiving its pardon, to collect and report on antiquities. The *Raffles Collection* (source and date of acquisition not recorded): fifteen volumes of the official correspondence, journals, notes, and natural history illustrations, all mainly relating to Java and Malaya, of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), Lieutenant-Governor of Java 1811–15, and author of the *History of Java* (1817). The *Wellesley Correspondence* (purchased 1936): ten volumes of Indian correspondence, dated 1801–3, of Henry Wellesley, first Baron Cowley (1773–1847), Lieutenant-Governor from 1801 to 1802 of the provinces ceded by Oudh.

ACCESSIONS SINCE 1937

No catalogue of the manuscripts received since 1937 has yet been produced in continuation of the *Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages* covering the pre-1937 accessions. All acquisitions since 1937 are, however, recorded in a Card-Index maintained in the Reading Room. The Card-Index includes also notices of a few manuscripts, earlier acquired, which were omitted from the printed *Catalogue*.

In the Card-Index a main entry card, usually under a personal name, describes each manuscript collection and each separately acquired individual manuscript. There are also numerous supplementary entries. These are mainly under personal names, for example the names of persons whose correspondence is included in a manuscript collection, though there are in addition occasional subject and place entries for collections of a specialized kind. Peers are indexed not under their family name (as in the catalogues of European printed books), but under their latest title.

Many of the manuscript collections have been 'handlisted', i.e. their contents summarily listed. In such instances the entry in the Card-Index is annotated with the symbol [*H*], and a copy of the handlist is available in the Reading Room.

A reproduction, printed by offset, of the Card-Index as at the end of 1963, when it comprised 3,200 cards, was published in one volume by Messrs G. K. Hall and Company, of Boston, Mass., in 1964.

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The 'Private Collections'

The greater proportion of the post-1937 accessions consists of the private papers of persons who held high office under the British in India. Such 'private collections' include the papers of Presidents of the Board of Control, Secretaries of State for India, Viceroys and Governors-General of India, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Indian Presidencies and Provinces, Commanders-in-Chief in India, members of the Council of India and of the Governor-General's Council, and prominent Indian civilians.[1] Papers of this sort, accumulated during a term of office, are necessarily quasi-official in character. By tradition, however, they were regarded as the personal property of the holder of office who, on laying down his appointment, took them away with him. In 1949 the Library initiated a systematic policy of tracing and trying to acquire private collections of Indian interest. More than fifty collections have since been acquired, a few by presentation, the majority by deposit on permanent loan, and the Library is deeply indebted to owners who have in this way generously agreed to place their papers in the Library for the use of scholars.[2]

The private collections are of value in supplementing the official records of the East India Company and the India Office. It was for example customary for the Secretary of State (before 1858, for the President of the Board of Control) and the Governor-General to exchange a private letter, at weekly or more frequent intervals, discussing current problems and events. This correspondence illuminates the parallel official correspondence between the Secretary of State in Council and

[1] *Chronological Lists of the Heads of Administration in India and at Home* will be found in all issues of the *India Office List*, published annually by the India Office, from the first edition of 1886 to the edition of 1939. Down to 1919 the administration of the East India Company is included in these lists. After the 1919 volume, the lists start at 1858.

[2] Some collections of British-Indian papers have found their way into other British national or university libraries; for example, the papers of six Governors-General of India: those of the Earl of Auckland (1836–42) and the Marquess of Ripon (1880–84) in the British Museum; of the first and fourth Earls of Minto (1807–13 and 1905–10) in the National Library of Scotland; and of the Earl of Mayo and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst (1869–72 and 1910–16) in the Cambridge University Library.

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the Governor-General in Council, which, more formal in tone and character, often omitted the preliminary discussion and manoeuvring which preceded decisions. There was a similar private correspondence, though usually less frequent and less regular, between the Secretary of State and the Governors of Presidencies and Provinces, and between the Governor-General and Governors. The Governor-General usually also corresponded with the Sovereign. The greater and more valuable part of the private collections normally consists of private correspondence of this sort. The collections also include minutes, notes, reports, private journals, diaries, visitors' books, and a miscellany of other papers.

It was a custom from about the eighteen-seventies, though one not invariably followed, for the private correspondence of the Viceroy to be printed in an edition of two or three copies which became his personal property when he left India. In a few instances, only this printed version seems to have survived, for example the Viceregal correspondence of Viscount Chelmsford (1916–21). Usually, however, a Viceregal collection preserves side by side both printed version and the original manuscripts. The Secretary of State's correspondence was also sometimes printed, though less usually, in an edition of two or three copies which passed into his private possession when he laid down his office. Here again there are one or two instances in which only the printed version seems to be extant, for example the correspondence, in three heavily annotated volumes, of H. H. Fowler, Viscount Wolverhampton (1894–95).

The Library has the private papers of nine of the Secretaries for India: Sir Charles Wood, later Viscount Halifax (1859–66); the Marquess of Hartington, later eighth Duke of Devonshire (1880–82); Viscount Cross (1886–92); H. H. Fowler, later Viscount Wolverhampton (1894–95); Lord George Hamilton (1895–1903); Viscount Morley (1905–10 and 1911); E. S. Montagu (1917–23); Sir Samuel Hoare, later Viscount Templewood (1931–35); and the Marquess of Zetland (1935–40).[1] The

[1] The Earl of Birkenhead's papers as Secretary of State (1924–28) are in the custody of the India Office Records. The Library has microfilm copies of the papers of two other Secretaries for India—the Marquess of Salisbury (1866–67 and 1874–78) and the Duke of Argyll (1868–74): see p. 31 below.

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Library also has all extant private papers of the administrations of Viscount Peel (1922–24 and 1928), Lord Pethick-Lawrence (1945–47), and the Earl of Listowel (1947). These papers, consisting only of a few scattered letters and documents, are not, however, collections in the ordinary sense. It is probable that the series of Secretary of State papers for these administrations, as an exception to the normal custom, remained in the Private Office when the Secretary of State left the India Office, and will accordingly be found preserved in the India Office Records.

The Library's Viceregal private collections are those of the eighth Earl of Elgin (1862–63);[1] Lord Lawrence (1864–69); the Earl of Northbrook (1872–76); the Earl of Lytton (1876–80); the Marquess of Lansdowne (1888–94); the ninth Earl of Elgin (1894–99); the Marquess Curzon (1899–1905); Lord Ampthill (1904); Viscount Chelmsford (1916–21); the Marquess of Reading (1921–25); Lord Irwin, later the Earl of Halifax (1926–29); Viscount Goschen (1929); the Marquess of Linlithgow (1936–43); and Lord Brabourne (1938).[2]

It will be noted that in several instances the Library has the papers of both Secretary of State and Viceroy holding office during the same period: for example, Sir Charles Wood and Lord Elgin; Lord Cross and Lord Lansdowne; Lord George Hamilton and Lord Curzon; E. S. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. In such cases the Secretary of State's collection contains the Viceroy's original letters to him, and copies of his own letters to the Viceroy; the Viceregal collection has original letters from the Secretary of State, and copies of the Viceroy's letters. The duplication is not without interest for the historian, retained copies of letters being frequently in the form of amended and annotated drafts.

The Library has many collections of the papers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Indian Presidencies and Provinces. They include, for *Madras*, Lord Elphinstone (1837–42),

[1] A detailed *Catalogue of the Viceregal papers of the Eighth Earl of Elgin* was compiled by M. C. Mountfort (Mrs. M. C. Poulter) in 1957. It has not been published, but a typescript copy may be consulted in the Reading Room.

[2] The Library has a microfilm copy of the papers of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava as Viceroy (1884–88); see p. 31 below. It is thought that no private papers have survived from the Viceregal administration of the Marquess of Willingdon (1931–36).

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the Marquess of Tweeddale (1842–48), Lord Wenlock (1891–96), Lord Ampthill (1900–4), the Marquess of Willingdon (1919–24), Viscount Goschen (1924–29), Lord Erskine (1934–36); for *Bombay*, Mountstuart Elphinstone (1819–27), Sir George Russell Clerk (1846–48 and 1860–62), Lord Elphinstone (1853–60), Sir Henry Bartle Frere (1862–67), Sir Richard Temple (1877–80), Sir James Fergusson (1880–85), Lord Harris (1890–95), Lord Lamington (1903–7), Lord Willingdon (1913–18), Lord Brabourne (1933–36); for *Bengal*, Sir Richard Temple (1874–77) and Lord Brabourne (1937–38); for the *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler (1918–22), Sir Malcolm Hailey (later Lord Hailey) (1931–34), Sir Harry Haig (1934–39), and Sir Maurice Hallett (1939–45); for the *Panjab*, Lord Lawrence (1859) and Sir Malcolm Hailey (later Lord Hailey) (1924–28); and for the *Andaman and Nicobar Islands*, Sir Richard Carnac Temple (Chief Commissioner, 1894–96). There are also the papers of three Lieutenant-Governors or Governors of *Burma:* Sir Herbert Thirkell White (1905–10), Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler (1915–17 and 1923–27), and Sir Reginald H. Dorman-Smith (1941–46).

Among other important private collections are those of two Commanders-in-Chief, India: Lord Napier of Magdala (1870–76) and Sir George White (1893–98); two Law Members of the Governor-General's Council: Sir Courtenay Ilbert (1882–86) and Sir H. Erle Richards (1904–09); Sir Arthur Godley, first Lord Kilbracken, Permanent Under-Secretary, India Office (1883–1909); Sir Malcolm Seton, Deputy Under-Secretary, India Office (1924–33); Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence; Sir Herbert Edwardes (a collection containing many papers of John Nicholson, the 'hero of Delhi'); and Sir John Simon (later first Viscount Simon), as Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission (1927–30).

Access to the 'Private Collections'

The 'private collections', having been accumulated during the tenure of an official appointment, include documents duplicated in the official records. The statutory rule governing access to such records is at present (April 1966) that they are

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open to public consultation only until the end of 1922. The same limitation has accordingly been placed on access to the 'private collections'.

Other Collections

Accessions since 1937 include several large collections of manuscripts which relate to British-Indian history, but do not fall strictly within the class of quasi-official private collections listed above. The *Clive Collection*, containing more than 11,000 folios, consists of papers relating to the Indian career and administration of Robert, first Lord Clive, and of his son Edward, first Earl of Powis, who was Governor of Madras, 1798–1803.[1] The *Ormathwaite Collection*, dating from *c.*1717 to 1795, comprises letters of members of four families related by marriage, each with Indian associations: the Walsh, Maskelyne, Clive, and Fowke families. The Collection supplements the Fowke Collection, consisting of the correspondence of the Fowke family mainly from 1771 to 1810, which the Library acquired in 1927. The *Beveridge Collection* is mainly the letters exchanged, often daily, during periods of separation by Henry Beveridge (1837–1929), of the Bengal Civil Service, and his wife Annette Susannah (1842–1929), parents of the late Lord Beveridge. The *Sir William Foster Collection* consists of letters and papers of Sir William Foster, Superintendent of Records at the India Office from 1907 to 1923 and Historiographer to the India Office from 1923 to 1927. The Collection includes many letters written to Sir William by friends, scholars, and colleagues at the India Office, and many of his lecture and other notes.

Among small collections and individual manuscripts may be mentioned letters from Warren Hastings to Randolph Marriott, his lifelong friend; correspondence of David Scott, Chairman of the East India Company, 1796–97 and 1801–2; eighty letters, dated 1801–5, from Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington), mainly on the subject of the Third Maratha

[1] There is another large Clive Collection, also containing material of Indian historical interest, in the National Library of Wales. Both collections were deposited by the Earl of Powis.

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War; and the illustrated journal kept by Frances (Fanny) Eden when she was in India with her brother, George Eden, Earl of Auckland, during his Governor-Generalship, 1835–41.

PHOTOCOPIES OF EUROPEAN MANUSCRIPTS

The Library has for some years been collecting, by kind permission of the owners, photocopies (microfilms and photostats) of European manuscripts of Indian interest preserved in other libraries, in archive repositories, or in private ownership. There are microfilms of several large collections, for example the papers of the third Marquess of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India (1866–67 and 1874–78); the eighth Duke of Argyll as Secretary of State (1868–74); the first Marquess of Dufferin and Ava as Viceroy and Governor-General of India (1884–88); Sir Henry Strachey, Private Secretary to Robert, Lord Clive; and the first Marquess of Hastings. Small collections and individual manuscripts include papers relating to the Ricketts, Bayley, and Metcalfe families; the papers of three Governors of Madras—Robert Palk (1763–67), Lord Hobart (1794–98), and Sir William T. Denison (1861–63); the Journal (1824–1910) of Lewin Bentham Bowring, Private Secretary to Lord Canning (1858–62); and the letter books of Lord Lamington as Governor of Bombay (1903–07).

All photocopies are recorded in the Card-Index of European manuscript accessions since 1937, and are 'handlisted' in the same way as manuscript accessions.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS

In the oriental manuscript collections, translations from one oriental language into another are classed with the language of the translation, except when the original text is included with the translation. Translations from an oriental language into a European language, without the original text, are classed with the European manuscripts: in this respect the Library's practice in the manuscript collections differs from its practice in the printed book collections, where a translation from an oriental

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to a European language is classed with the original language. A text accompanied by a commentary or gloss in a different language is classed with the language of the text. In such a case the commentary or gloss is no more than noted in the catalogue of the manuscripts in the language of the text, but is fully described in the catalogue of the manuscripts in the language of the commentary or gloss. For instance, a Sanskrit manuscript with a Gujarati commentary is classed with the Sanskrit collection, and the text is described, and the commentary noted, in the Sanskrit catalogue; the commentary will be found described in the Gujarati catalogue. If a commentary appears without the original text, it is classed with the manuscripts in the language of the commentary, and described in the catalogue of that collection. As a rule, manuscripts of 'mixed' languages, for example a Persian grammar of Pashto, or a Persian biographical anthology quoting Urdu poets, are entered in both languages.

THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

ARABIC (3,350). Otto Loth's *A catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1877) describes the 1,050 manuscripts in the Library's possession in 1876, excluding the Arabic manuscripts from the Delhi Collection and the Royal Society's Collection, both of which were received in that year. Manuscripts acquired since 1876, including the Delhi Collection but not the Royal Society's Collection (which has been separately catalogued, as mentioned below), will be described in two further volumes. Of these, the first, constituting volume II of the Arabic manuscripts catalogue (Loth's volume constituting, though not so numbered, volume I), has been published in four fascicules containing catalogue descriptions numbered 1,051 to 2,221: I. *Qur'ānic literature*, by C. A. Storey[1] (London, 1930); II. *Ṣūfism and ethics*, by A. J. Arberry (London, 1936); III. *Fiqh*, by Reuben Levy (London, 1937); and IV. *Kalām*, by Reuben Levy (London, 1940). Volume III, which is nearing completion, will cover ḥadīth, philosophy, mathematics and the sciences, history, poetry and literature, lexicography, etc. (*Mss.Eur.D.563*).

[1] Assistant Librarian, 1919–27, Librarian, 1927–33.

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Indexes to volumes II and III will be printed in volume III.

Arabic (and Persian) manuscript accessions between 1935 and 1939 are recorded in two descriptive lists compiled by A. J. Arberry: *Hand-list of Islamic manuscripts acquired by the India Office Library, 1936–8* (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1939, III–July, pp. 353–96) (accession nos. I.O. 4,558–4,633); and *Notes on Islamic manuscripts recently acquired by the India Office Library* (*Islamic culture*, XIII, 4, October 1939, pp. 440–58) (accession nos. I.O. 4,634–4,650).

The collection of oriental manuscripts which the Royal Society deposited in the Library in 1876 comprises Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit manuscripts and a few in a small number of other languages. The Arabic (and Persian) manuscripts from this Collection are described in *Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library*; by E. Denison Ross and Edward G. Browne (London, 1902). The two collections in question are the manuscripts presented to the Society by Sir William Jones[1] and by Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner. There are thirty-six Arabic manuscripts in the Jones Collection, twelve in the Ashburner.

Of the manuscripts catalogued by Loth, the principal sources are the Bijapur Collection[2] (438), the remnant (of mainly Arabic works) of the library of the 'Ādil-Shāhs, received in 1851; the collection of manuscripts purchased from Richard Johnson in 1807 (141); the collection of manuscripts purchased from Warren Hastings in 1809 (72); the remnant of the manuscript collection ('Bibliotheca Leydeniana') assembled by John Leyden (1775–1811), and purchased in 1824 (34);[3] the Tippoo

[1] A general description, by Sir Charles Wilkins, first Librarian to the East India Company, 1801–36, of the Jones Collection of oriental manuscripts is printed on pp. 401–15 of volume 13 of Sir William Jones's *Works*, edition of 1807.

[2] A history of the Bijapur Collection is given in *Selections from the records of the Bombay Government*, No. xli (new series), pp. 213–42 (Bombay, 1856).

[3] The Leyden Collection consisted originally of about 2,300 manuscripts, but of this number some 2,100, namely those in south Indian languages or characters, were transferred in 1844 to the custody of the Madras Literary Society, and are now in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras. These south Indian manuscripts were listed by C. P. Brown in the *Madras journal of literature and science*, no. 33 (1847), and were later catalogued in volume II of Taylor's *A catalogue raisonné of oriental manuscripts in the Government Library*, Madras, 1857–62.

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Sultan Collection[1] deposited in 1806 (94); and the College of Fort William Collection[1] received in 1837 (122).

The Delhi Collection, of which the Arabic portion is being described in volumes II and III of the Arabic manuscripts catalogue, was acquired in 1876. It was derived from the remnant of the library of the Mughal emperors and other sources, and consists of some 3,600 manuscripts, of which about 1,950 are Arabic, 1,550 Persian, and 100 Urdu. The Collection is particularly strong in Indian Muslim mystical and religious works.

The oldest dated manuscript in the Arabic collections is the *Kitāb al-alfāẓ* of Ibn al-Sikkīt, dated 461 A.H. (1069 A.D.) (*I.O. 3825*), though some of the fragments of Kūfic Qur'āns may be older. Among the numerous Qur'āns may be mentioned one with a Chinese translation (*Catalogue II 1062: I.O. 3440*). Unique manuscripts are the *Kitāb al-ikhtiyārain* of al-Mufaḍḍal al-Ḍabbī and al-Aṣma'ī (*I.O. 3836*); *Taḥlīl mu'ḍilāt Ibn al-'Arabī* by Amr Allāh al-Bahāri (*Catalogue II 1403: Delhi Arabic 1780*); *al-Durar al-manthūrāt fī qirā'aḥ Ḥamzaḥ ibn Ḥabīb al-Zaiyāt* by Muḥammad al-Ḥāfiẓ al-'Umarī al-Ba'qūbī (*Catalogue II 1196: Delhi Arabic 82*). The last is also an autograph. Other autographs are the *Sharḥ Tashīl al-fawā'id* of Ibn al-Ḥimsīyaḥ (*I.O. 3807*); part of *al-I'lām bi-ta'rīkh ahl*

[1] Both the Tippoo Sultan Collection and the College of Fort William Collection were derived from the library of Ṭipū Sulṭān of Mysore which was taken by the British military forces on the defeat of Ṭīpu Sūlṭān at Seringapatam in 1799, and transferred to the civil authorities. A portion of the library consisting of Arabic, Persian, and a few Urdu manuscripts was sent to the Company's Library in London, and came to be known as the Tippoo Sultan Collection. At the same time a few choice manuscripts were presented to the King and to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. A number of manuscripts were also presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The remainder of the library was lodged in the College of Fort William until 1836, when it was transferred to the custody of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, together with the College's other oriental manuscripts and printed books, except for manuscripts of which the Society already had copies. Such 'duplicates' were sent to the Company's Library in London, where they have since been known as the College of Fort William Collection. The wide dispersal of Ṭīpū's library and of his archives is further shown by the India Office Library's recent acquisition, in separate purchases, of a manuscript in his library binding, and of four volumes of his archives. A catalogue of the whole Ṭīpū Sulṭān library was made by Charles Stewart, and published at Cambridge in 1809: *A descriptive catalogue of the oriental library of the late Tippoo Sultan of Mysore.*

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al-Islām of Ibn Qāḍī Shuhbaḥ (*I.O. 3605*); *al-Wafā' bi-sharḥ al-Iṣṭifā'* of 'Abd al-Basiṭ al-Bulqīnī (*I.O. 4630*); and the signature of al-Fīrūzābādī the lexicographer (*Loth 467: Bijapur 103E*).

PERSIAN (5,250). Two volumes of the Persian manuscripts catalogue have been published: *Catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, volume I, by Hermann Ethé (Oxford, 1903); volume II, *Containing additional descriptions and indices*, by Hermann Ethé, revised and completed by Edward Edwards (Oxford, 1937). Volume I, a classified subject catalogue, describes 3,003 manuscripts, being accessions to 1902, excluding the Delhi Collection. Volume II describes some seventy additional manuscripts (catalogue descriptions 3,004–3,076), but is in the main an elaborate index of titles, subjects, dates, and proper names of persons. A concluding volume III, in preparation, will describe the Persian manuscripts from the Delhi Collection (numbering about 1,550), together with accessions from 1902 to date (*Mss.Eur.E.207*). Indexes, on a more modest scale than Ethé's, will be printed in this volume.

Accessions from 1935 to 1939 have been described by A. J. Arberry in the two handlists of Islamic manuscript accessions mentioned on p. 33 above.

Persian manuscripts in the Royal Society's Collection (about eighty deriving from the Sir William Jones Collection, and 120 from the Ashburner Collection) are described in the catalogue by E. Denison Ross and Edward G. Browne also mentioned above on p. 33.

The chief collections, in addition to the Delhi and Royal Society Collections, from which the Persian manuscripts have been derived are Richard Johnson's Collection, purchased in 1807 (716 Persian manuscripts, including many of the Library's finest illuminated and illustrated manuscripts); the Leyden Collection (or Bibliotheca Leydeniana, 301);[1] the Tippoo Sultan Collection (286) and the College of Fort William Collection (171);[2] the Gaekwar of Baroda Collection (146); Haileybury College Collection (215), consisting of manuscripts

[1] Purchased 1824. See footnote on p. 33 above.

[2] On the provenance of these two Collections see footnote 1 on p. 34 above.

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which the Library had deposited with the Company's East India College at Haileybury and which were received back in 1860 after the College had closed; and William Irvine's Collection purchased 1912 (210).

The Irvine Collection, consisting almost entirely of Indian histories, reinforced the already strong representation of works on Indian history in the Persian manuscript collections as a whole.[1] In addition to histories and chronicles, the collections include a few original documents, such as the 'Baṭālah Collection' of seventy Mughal *sanads*, including a *farmān* of Bābur (*I.O. 4720*); some volumes from the archives of Ṭīpū Sulṭān,[2] and Ṭīpū Sulṭān's autograph 'dream-book', which was deposited in the Library in 1801 by Major Beatson on behalf of the Marquis Wellesley (*Ethé 3001*). The Persian collections also include a fine old copy of part of the *Tafsīr* of Sūrābādī dated 523 A.H. (1129 A.D.), the Library's oldest dated Persian manuscript (*I.O. 3840*); the collection of six *dīwāns* dated 713–4 A.H. (1313–14 A.D.), with Īlkẖānid miniatures, formerly in the possession of Shāh Ismā'īl Ṣafawī (*I.O. 132*); the oldest known copy of the works of Amīr Khusrau, dated 866–7 A.H. (1462 A.D.) (*Ethé 1186*); and a copy of Amīr Khusrau's *Laiḷā u Majnūn* in the fine nasta'līq calligraphy of Sulṭān 'Alī Mashhadī (*Ethé 1204*). There are many illuminated and illustrated manuscripts containing altogether about 2,000 miniatures. These, in addition to some separately mounted Persian miniatures included in the collections of drawings, are discussed in the section on Drawings and Prints (p. 56 below).

It may be noted here that the Library has published a volume of *Specimens of Arabic and Persian palaeography* from its own Islamic manuscripts, annotated by A. J. Arberry (London, 1939).

[1] Almost all the histories of India, including those described in the (unpublished) third volume of the catalogue, are noted in C. A. Storey's *Persian Literature: a bio-bibliographical Survey*, Vol. I, Part I, Section II, Fascicule 3, M, *History of India* (London, 1939). Other India Office Library manuscripts are noted in the appropriate sections published to date: Vol. I, Part I, Section I, *Qur'ānic literature* (1937); Section II, *History* (1935–39); Part 2, *Biography* (1953); Vol. II, Part I, *Mathematics; Weights and measures; Astronomy and Astrology; Geography* (1958).

[2] These include four volumes forming part of the Kennaway Collection purchased in 1958. See also p. 34 above, footnote 1.

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SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT (8,300 MSS. and several thousand fragments. Mostly paper, some, especially south Indian, on palmyra or talipat leaf, and a few [from the Stein Collection] on wood and [Stein Collection MSS. and MSS. from Kashmir] on birch bark). A classified subject catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts has been published as follows: *Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, seven parts (London, 1887–1904). Part I: *Vedic manuscripts*; parts II–VII: *Saṃskṛit literature*. Parts I–III and V–VII by Julius Eggeling; part IV by Ernst Windisch and Julius Eggeling. These seven parts describe 4,203 manuscripts, and constitute (though not so numbered) volume I of the catalogue. *Catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*. Volume II: *Brahmanical and Jaina manuscripts*; by Arthur Berriedale Keith; *With a supplement: Buddhist manuscripts;* by F. W. Thomas.[1] Part I: Nos. 4,204–6,627; part II: Nos. 6,628–8,220. Two volumes (Oxford, 1935). Part II of volume II contains an index to the seven parts of volume I and the two parts of volume II.

There are three collections of Sanskrit manuscripts not described in this catalogue: the Royal Society's Collection, the Stein Collection, and the Hoernle Collection. Of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Royal Society's Collection, sixty-nine derive from the Sir William Jones Collection, and fifteen from the Ashburner Collection; and there are two manuscripts of unrecorded provenance. The Royal Society manuscripts have been described by C. H. Tawney[2] and F. W. Thomas in *Catalogue of two collections of Sanskrit manuscripts preserved in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1903).

The Stein Collections are the manuscripts, and fragments of manuscripts and documents, brought back by the late Sir M. Aurel Stein (1862–1943) from the three archaeological and exploratory expeditions[3] to central Asia in 1900–1, 1906–8, and

[1] Assistant Librarian 1898–1903, Librarian 1903–27. [2] Librarian 1893–1903.

[3] Stein printed a general account of these expeditions in his *On Central-Asian tracks: brief narrative of three expeditions in innermost Asia and north-western China* (London, 1933). There are also the eleven volumes of 'detailed reports' (*Ancient Khotan*, 2 vols., *Serindia*, 5 vols., and *Innermost Asia*, 4 vols.), to which reference is made below *passim*, and the three volumes of 'personal narratives' (for the first and second expeditions only: *Sand-buried ruins of Khotan* and *Desert ruins of Cathay*, 2 vols.).

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1913–16.[1] The Collections consist of paper, wood, palm leaf, and birch bark manuscript material, almost all fragmentary, in Sanskrit, Tibetan, Khotanese, Kuchean, and Mongolian. The three expeditions yielded a large number of Sanskrit items of which most were found, during the second expedition, at the Khadalik site. They include a few complete manuscripts, many large fragments, and large numbers of small fragments. No complete catalogue of the material has been compiled, but lists of the finds are printed in Stein's 'detailed reports' as follows: (first expedition) *Ancient Khotan: detailed report of archaeological explorations in Chinese Turkestan* (Oxford, 1907), volume I: *Text*, pp. 294–301, 438–40; (second expedition) *Serindia: detailed report of explorations in central Asia and westernmost China* (Oxford, 1921), volume III: *Text*, Appendix F by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, pp. 1,433ff; and (third expedition) *Innermost Asia: detailed report of explorations in central Asia, Kan-su, and eastern Iran* (Oxford, 1928), volume II: *Text*, Appendices E, by F. E. Pargiter, pp. 1,016–25, and F, by Sten Konow, pp. 1,026–8. Some of the larger Sanskrit fragments from the second expedition have been printed in transliteration in articles by the late Professor Louis de la Vallée Poussin in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for July 1911 (pp. 759–77), October 1911 (pp. 1,063–79), and April 1912 (pp. 355–77); and in *Manuscript remains of Buddhist literature found in eastern Turkestan*, edited, in conjunction with other scholars, by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle (Oxford, 1916), volume I.

The Hoernle Collection consists of the manuscripts portion of the collection of antiquities from eastern Turkestan assembled between 1895 and the end of the century, under the auspices of the Government of India, by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. A general account of the Collection is given in Hoernle's *A report on the British collection of antiquities from central Asia*, which was

[1] The division, as between the United Kingdom and India, of the Stein *trouvailles* from all three expeditions was effected as follows: i. Manuscripts: to the British Museum manuscripts in Chinese, Sogdian, Turki, and Uigur; to the India Office Library those in Khotanese, Kuchean, and Tibetan. The Sanskrit manuscripts in Kharoṣṭhi character were assigned to the British Museum, those in Brāhmi to the India Office Library. ii. Other finds, such as coins, paintings, and musuem objects generally, were divided between India and the British Museum.

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published in two parts as extra-numbers to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for the years 1899 and 1901. Section III of part II (extra-number 1, 1901, pp. 6–41) describes the manuscripts portion of the Collection. The manuscripts, all fragmentary, are Sanskrit, Khotanese, and Kuchean.

The Library's collection of Sanskrit manuscripts has grown by the accretion of many special collections acquired at various times by donation, bequest, and purchase. Of these, the largest is the collection of 2,749 manuscripts presented by Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1765–1837) in 1819. The Colebrooke Collection, the most munificent gift which the Library has ever received, is commemorated by the Chantrey bust of the donor, now standing in the Librarian and Keeper's room, which the Court of Directors of the East India Company commissioned in 1820. Of other collections it will suffice to mention 506 manuscripts presented by the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1809; 1,165 manuscripts purchased from the Mackenzie Collections[1] between 1822 and 1833; 269 manuscripts received by the bequest of John Taylor (died 1821); 161 manuscripts presented by Brian Houghton Hodgson (1800–94), of which thirty were received between 1827 and 1845, and the remainder in 1864 as part of the general collection of oriental and European manuscripts which Hodgson accumulated during his residence in Nepal; 148 manuscripts forming part of the collection of oriental manuscripts in the possession of Sir Charles Wilkins, and presented by his family in 1837 after his death; 846 manuscripts acquired from A. C. Burnell (1840–82), of which about half[2] were presented by Burnell in 1870, and the rest purchased from his heirs in 1882; 321 manuscripts presented by Johann Georg Bühler (1837–98) in 1888;[3] and the Tagore Collection

[1] The history of the varied and extensive collections of manuscripts made by Colin Mackenzie, and in part acquired by the Library, is traced on pp. 22–23 above. The Sanskrit manuscripts are described in H. H. Wilson's *A descriptive catalogue of the oriental manuscripts . . . collected by the late Lieut.-Col. Colin Mackenzie* referred to on p. 23.

[2] Described by Burnell in his *Catalogue of a collection of Sanskrit manuscripts*; part I: *Vedic manuscripts* (London, 1869).

[3] Listed by Bühler in his *Two lists of Sanskrit manuscripts*, etc., in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 42. Bd., 1888, pp. 530–59.

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of 140 manuscripts presented in 1902 by Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore (1840–1914).[1]

Seven of the special collections, the Aufrecht (see below), Bühler, Burnell, Hodgson, Mackenzie, Tagore, and Wilkins, have wholly or in part retained their identity as separate collections, and are separately shelved and numbered. All other collections have been merged in the general collection of Sanskrit manuscripts of varying provenance. When known, the provenance of a manuscript is stated after its description in the printed catalogue; and a concordance of the catalogue sequence numbers from 1 to 8,220 with the Library's General Registry numbers, or special collection numbers, is printed in part II of volume II.

Two further collections of manuscript and printed material of interest to Sanskritists may appropriately be mentioned here: the Aufrecht and Jacob Collections. The Aufrecht Collection of eighty-seven items (in 147 volumes) was purchased from Theodor Aufrecht in 1904. It consists partly of extensively annotated Sanskrit manuscripts (mostly copied by Aufrecht himself, but including some copied by others, and a few original manuscripts), partly of glossaries or word-indexes, and partly of *pratīka*-indexes. Descriptions of the manuscripts are included in volume II of the Library's catalogue, and a handlist of the Collection, equipped with an index of titles, has been compiled by F. W. Thomas: *The Aufrecht Collection* (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, October, 1908). The Jacob Collection of 145 items (in 129 volumes), purchased in 1918, consists of thirty-eight Sanskrit manuscripts, descriptions of which appear in volume II of the catalogue, and 107 printed Sanskrit books, of which the greater number have manuscript indexes or annotations, the work of Colonel G. A. Jacob or, in a few instances, of P. W. Jacob. These volumes have been absorbed into the main collection of Sanskrit printed books. There is a manuscript handlist and concordance of the Collection.

PALI (400. A few paper; the rest palm leaf). Hermann

[1] Listed in *A catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts*, etc. (Calcutta, 1890); and in *Sanskrit-Handschriften*, by T. Aufrecht, in *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 58. Bd., 1904, pp. 525–38.

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Oldenberg's *Catalogue of Pali MSS. in the India Office Library* (Appendix to the *Journal of the Pali Text Society* for 1882) (London, 1882) describes 142 Pali (or *nissaya*) manuscripts, of which eighteen were acquired from the collection of George Turnour (1799–1843). The 176 Pali works in the Mandalay Collection, the remnant (acquired in 1886) of the King's Library at Mandalay, are described in V. Fausböll's *Catalogue of the Mandalay MSS. in the India Office Library* (reprinted from the *Journal of the Pali Text Society*) (Woking and London imprint, 1897). There are in addition some eighty subsequent accessions which are listed in manuscript at the end of the Reading Room copy of the two printed catalogues.

TIBETAN (about 1,000 literary Mss., 850 xylographs, and a few thousand fragmentary documents of a quasi-official, or personal character, of which about two-thirds are wood). The Library's Tibetan manuscripts, documents, and xylographs derive from six principal sources: the Hodgson donation, the St. Petersburg Academy donation, the Lha-sa Collection, the Waddell donation, the Denison Ross purchase, and the Stein Collections. There are in addition a few works of miscellaneous provenance mostly acquired by purchase during the present century.

The Hodgson donation comprises the Narthang edition of the *Kanjur* (*Bkaḥ-ḥgyur*) and the *Tanjur* (*Bstan-ḥgyur*). These xylographs were presented in 1835 by Brian Houghton Hodgson (1800–94), who had himself received them as a gift from the Dalai Lama. The *Tanjur* lacks *Mdo*, volume 123, and *Rgyud*, volume 84, and includes duplicates of *Mdo*, volumes 136 and 137, and of *Rgyud*, volume 50.

The St. Petersburg Academy donation, received about 1846, consists of the fourteen volumes containing *Śer-phyin*, *Ḥbum* of the 'red' Pekin edition of the *Kanjur*.

The Lha-sa Collection was amassed by the late Lieut.-Col. L. A. Waddell during the Younghusband Mission to Lha-sa in 1903–4, and was dispersed among orientalist libraries in the United Kingdom in 1905, the portion allocated to the India Office Library comprising about 340 xylograph and 50 manuscript works. In addition, there is a set of the Narthang *Kanjur*

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which lacks *Śer-phyin*, volume 8, *Mdo*, volume 26, and *Rgyud*, volumes 4 and 6, lost in transit from Tibet. A list of the entire Lha-sa Collections, giving particulars of their division among British libraries, was printed by Waddell in the *Imperial and Asiatic quarterly review and oriental and colonial record*, volume XXXIV, no. 67, July 1912, pp. 80–113. A more detailed inventory of the India Office Library portion was compiled by F. W. Thomas (*Mss.Eur.D.496*).

The Waddell donation consists of twenty-nine volumes of illuminated manuscripts of the *rñiṅ-maḥi-rgyud-ḥbum*. The original collection probably comprised thirty-three volumes (exclusive of any *dkar-chag*), of which volumes 1, 3, 9, and 31 were missing when the set was received in 1905.

The Denison Ross purchase comprises thirty-three manuscripts and forty-five xylographs acquired in 1907 from the late Sir E. Denison Ross. There is a catalogue compiled by Ross himself: *A new collection of Tibetan books under the auspices of Dr. E. D. Ross* (Calcutta, 1907).

The Stein Collections are the manuscripts amassed by the Stein expeditions to Central Asia.[1] The second expedition yielded, from the immured library known as the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas (Ch'ien-fo-tung), to the south-east of Tun-huang, a group of manuscripts containing literary, mainly Buddhist, texts. These have been catalogued, from descriptions completed by the late Louis de la Vallée Poussin in 1917, in *Catalogue of the Tibetan manuscripts from Tun-huang in the India Office Library* (London, 1962). A selection of the Tun-huang manuscripts was published in F. W. Thomas's posthumous *Ancient folk literature from north-eastern Tibet* (Berlin, 1957). The same author's *Nam: an ancient language of the Sino-Tibetan borderland* (London, 1948) deals with a single manuscript from Tun-huang.

The literary texts from the third Stein expedition (xylographs and manuscripts of Buddhist works, mostly fragmentary) have been described in a manuscript handlist by F. W. Thomas; a typed copy is available in the Library.

In addition to the literary manuscripts, the Stein Collections include some 3,500 fragmentary documents, chiefly of a

[1] On the Stein Expeditions generally see p. 37 above.

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personal or quasi-official character, about 2,250 on wood, the rest paper. They derive mainly from the Mīrān and Mazār-tāgh sites uncovered during the second expedition. The majority of the documents having any continuous text have been published by F. W. Thomas in part II of *Tibetan literary texts and documents concerning Chinese Turkestan* (London, 1951). The Index to this work (part IV, edited by E. Conze, London, 1963) includes personal and geographical names occurring not only in the published but also in the unpublished documents. Descriptions of the second expedition documents were independently compiled by the late A. H. Francke; typed copies may be consulted in the Library.

KHOTANESE (a few complete manuscripts and several hundred fragments). Apart from some 160 fragments in the Hoernle Collection, the Khotanese manuscripts derive from the Stein expeditions. All have been published,[1] and a cyclostyled register giving details of publication is available on application. The whole Collection has been microfilmed.

KUCHEAN (about 300 fragments). Twenty-five of the Kuchean fragments are from the Stein Collections, the rest from the Hoernle Collection. A complete photostat copy has been bound in a volume equipped with a concordance of Stein and Hoernle provenance numbers.

AVESTAN and PAHLAVI (27). The Avestan and Pahlavi manuscripts have been catalogued by M. N. Dhalla: *Iranian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (extracted from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, April 1912). In addition to the manuscripts listed by Dr. Dhalla, there are a few from the Royal Society's Collection described under the heading 'Zoroastrianism' in Ross and Browne's *Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library* (London, 1902).

[1] Principally by Sir Harold W. Bailey in *Codices Khotanenses: India Office Library Ch. ii 002, Ch. ii 003, Ch. 00274, reproduced in facsimile* (Copenhagen, 1938); *Khotanese Buddhist texts* (London, 1951); *Khotanese texts—I* (Cambridge, 1945); and *Indo-Scythian studies: being Khotanese texts, vols. II* (Cambridge, 1954), *III* (Cambridge, 1956), and *V* (Cambridge, 1963).

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CHINESE. A number of the Tibetan and Khotanese manuscripts in the Stein Collections were written on the *versos* of Chinese scrolls. These Chinese texts, numbering 136, mainly fragments of Buddhist canonical works, have been described by Professor K. Enoki in the *Appendix* to the *Catalogue of the Tibetan manuscripts from Tun-huang in the India Office Library* (London, 1962). In addition, there is a manuscript from the Royal Society's Collection, the *Tao Tê Ching*, with Latin translation and notes by Joseph de Grammont (*Chin.H.20*).

THE MODERN LANGUAGES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Indo-Aryan

ASSAMESE (3, of which 1 is on bark) and BENGALI (27). These manuscripts are described in *Catalogue of the Bengali and Assamese manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, by J. F. Blumhardt (London, 1924). All the manuscripts were acquired at an early date in the Library's history, the principal sources being the Johnson Collection (12 Bengali) and the Leyden Collection (2 Assamese, 6 Bengali).

GUJARATI (146) and RAJASTHANI (14). Descriptions compiled by J. F. Blumhardt, revised and enlarged by A. Master,[1] have been published in *Catalogue of the Gujarati and Rajasthani manuscripts in the India Office Library* (London, 1954). About one-half of these manuscripts were presented, the largest single source being the Colebrooke Collection (23 Gujarati, 2 Rajasthani) received from 1819 to 1828. The Catalogue describes, besides Gujarati manuscripts proper, numerous Gujarati glosses on Sanskrit manuscripts which, though noted, are not described in the Library's catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts.

HINDI (160). There is a manuscript catalogue (*Mss.Eur.D. 500/1–3*) compiled by J. F. Blumhardt between 1903 and 1921, to which descriptions of a few manuscripts since brought to light have been added. Of this catalogue there is also a revised, abridged, unprinted version by A. Master; this may be consulted in the Reading Room. The Hindi manuscripts were acquired from various sources, mostly in the nineteenth

[1] Assistant Keeper 1951–58.

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century. Twenty-four are from the Colebrooke Collection, thirteen from the Mackenzie Collection, and twelve from the Gaekwar of Baroda donation.

KASHMIRI (5, birch bark). Uncatalogued.

MARATHI (251). These manuscripts are described in *Catalogue of the Marathi manuscripts in the India Office Library*, by J. F. Blumhardt and S. G. Kanhere (Oxford, 1950). One hundred and thirty-four of the manuscripts were purchased in 1927–28 from St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; forty-three were received in 1827 by the bequest of Dr. John Taylor, of Bombay.

MULTANI (1). Source: Gaekwar of Baroda donation.

NEPALI. The collection of papers presented by B. H. Hodgson in 1864[1] includes some Nepali manuscripts, not yet catalogued.

ORIYA (50, of which 48 are palm leaf). Descriptions compiled by J. F. Blumhardt in 1921 have been published in the *Catalogue of the Oriya manuscripts in the Library of the India Office* (London, 1924). The two paper manuscripts derive from the Leyden Collection purchased in 1824. The provenance of the palm leaf manuscripts is not recorded, but they are also old possessions of the Library, and may have been received from the same source.

PANJABI (56). There is a manuscript catalogue compiled by J. F. Blumhardt in 1911 (*Mss.Eur.D.498*). Thirty of the manuscripts derive from the Delhi Collection, seven from the Johnson Collection.

SINDHI (19). Uncatalogued; but there is a draft descriptive list.

URDU (310). Two hundred and sixty-nine manuscripts are described in *Catalogue of the Hindustani manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, by J. F. Blumhardt (London, 1926).

[1] For a summary list of the Hodgson papers see pp. 358–61 of Sir W. W. Hunter's *Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson* (London, 1896). There is a fuller inventory by F. W. Thomas (*Mss.Eur.D.497*).

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Some forty additional manuscripts, which are listed and indexed, await full cataloguing. Besides these a few Urdu works, now being listed and indexed, are to be found in volumes chiefly of Arabic and Persian works. The manuscripts derive from a score of different sources, both donation and purchase, reaching back into the early history of the Library. The principal sources are the Delhi Collection (1876: 101), the Leyden Collection (1824: 38), the Johnson Collection (1807: 18), William Irvine (1912: 20), and the College of Fort William (1837: 15).

Iranian

PASHTO (60). Described in *Catalogue of Pashto manuscripts in the libraries of the British Isles*, by the late James Fuller Blumhardt and D. N. MacKenzie, published by the Trustees of the British Museum and the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, 1965.

Dravidian

KANNADA (14), TAMIL (34, of which 11 are palm leaf), TELUGU (12). Handlisted, but not catalogued. The Tamil manuscripts include a copy of the Christian epic poem *Tembāvaṇi*, by the Italian Jesuit missionary and Tamil scholar Constantius Beschi (1680–1746), written in the author's own hand about 1724.

MALAYALAM (67, of which 65 are palm leaf, 1 gold and 1 silver). Described in *Catalogue of the Malayalam manuscripts in the India Office Library*, by Chelnat Achyuta Menon (London, 1954). This work was compiled in 1937–38, and revised by R. H. B. Williams.[1] The Malayalam manuscripts include two grants issued by the Zamorins of Calicut to the Dutch East India Company, the first (12), dated 1691, inscribed on gold strip $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 80 ins., the second (13), dated 1710, inscribed on silver strip $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 86 ins. Both were presented to the Library in 1840. English translations, made apparently in the eighteenth century, are given in *Mss.Eur.D.151*.

[1] Assistant Keeper 1938–39 and 1954–57.

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BURMESE

BURMESE (250, mainly palm leaf). An unpublished catalogue (*Mss.Eur.D.452*) compiled, before 1882, by E. Chevilliot, describes seventy-one Burmese manuscripts (and eighteen Pali and forty-four *nissaya* manuscripts, which are also described in Oldenberg's *Catalogue of Pali Mss. in the India Office Library* mentioned on p. 41 above). To these must be added about 170 Burmese manuscripts (listed in *Mss.Eur.D.504*) from the Mandalay Collection received in 1886.

OTHER TIBETO-BURMESE LANGUAGES

LEPCHA (26). There is an unpublished catalogue (*Mss.Eur. C.147*) compiled in 1957 by R. von Nebesky-Wojkowitz. The Lepcha manuscripts, all in the Lepcha script, are from the Hodgson Collection presented in 1864.

LIMBU (14). These manuscripts, in the Limbu (Kiranti) script, are from the Hodgson Collection. Of some of them there are English translations made by Iman Singh Chemjong (*Mss.Eur.D.537*).

MANIPURI (*i.e. Meithei*) (2). Uncatalogued.

NEWARI. There are a few Newari manuscripts, not yet catalogued, in the collection of papers presented by B. H. Hodgson in 1864.[1]

OTHER ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

BATAK (6, bark). H. Neubronner van der Tuuk's unpublished catalogue (*Mss.Eur.B.105*), dating from the mid-nineteenth century, has been revised by P. Voorhoeve in 'List of Indonesian manuscripts in the India Office Library', 1952 (*Mss. Eur.D.519*). The Batak manuscripts were presented by various donors early in the nineteenth century.

BUGINESE (2).

ETHIOPIC (4). The Ethiopic manuscripts sent from Massawa by the East India Company in 1842 have been described, first,

[1] See footnote on p. 45.

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by William Wright in a manuscript note dated 1886 (*Mss.Eur. B.106*), and, second, by Enrico Cerulli in *I manoscritti etiopici della biblioteca dell' 'India Office' in Londra* (*Oriente moderno*, XXVI, nr. 7–12, 1946). There is also a collection of letters, presented by Miss Mary Rassam in 1938, in Amharic (and Arabic and English) exchanged between Theodore II, King of Abyssinia, and Hormuzd Rassam during Rassam's mission to Abyssinia from 1864 to 1868 to effect the release from captivity of the British Consul (Charles D. Cameron) and some British missionaries. Part of the correspondence was written when Rassam was himself imprisoned by Theodore in Magdala. (*Mss.Eur.F.103.*)

JAVANESE (95, of which 30 are palm leaf). These manuscripts, with one exception, are derived from the Mackenzie Collections. Forty-nine manuscripts (all paper) were listed by S. Keyzer in *De Javaansche handschriften te Londen* (*Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Neêrlandsch Indië*, 1854, dl. 2, pp. 340–2). The Javanese manuscript not of Mackenzie provenance is a manuscript of the *Damar Wulan* (*Mss.Jav.C.1*), presented in 1815 and probably made in the eighteenth century, containing numerous illustrations in colour. It is described by P. Voorhoeve in his 'List of Indonesian manuscripts in the India Office Library', 1952 (*Mss.Eur.D.519*), which also has notes on the manuscripts described by Keyzer. In 'Notes on some additional manuscripts in the India Office Library', 1954 (*Mss.Eur.D.521*), Voorhoeve lists fourteen more paper manuscripts, and identifies two of the thirty palm leaf manuscripts. The titles of twelve palm leaf manuscripts are given, in corrupt forms, by H. H. Wilson in *A descriptive catalogue of the oriental manuscripts . . . collected by . . . Colin Mackenzie* (Calcutta, 1828), volume II, pp. 147 *et seq.* J. Soegiarto has transliterated, 1952 (*Mss.Eur.D.518*), the more important parts of the Shattariya tracts constituting Javanese manuscript 3012.

MALAY (32, of which 1 is bamboo). Twenty of the Malay manuscripts are described by H. Neubronner van der Tuuk in *Kort verslag van de Maleische handschriften in het East-India House te Londen* (*Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië*, 1849, erste deel, pp. 385–400). Four other manuscripts are described by the

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same author in *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië*, 1866, dl. 1, pp. 466–70. The solitary bamboo manuscript, from the Raffles Collection, is a South Sumatran litany written in *rènchong* characters on thirty-one strips of bamboo. There is a descriptive note and a complete transliteration by P. Voorhoeve (*Mss.Eur.D.520*). The Malay manuscripts are chiefly derived from the Leyden Collection, with a few from the Mackenzie Collection and other mainly early nineteenth-century sources. Voorhoeve's 'List of Indonesian manuscripts' (*Mss.Eur.D.519*) mentioned above gives a revised list.

MONGOLIAN. Nine fragments from the Stein Third Expedition. These have been published by Nicholas Poppe, in roman transliteration and English translation, in the *Central Asiatic Journal*, volume V, 1959–60, pp. 81–96. Among the Hodgson manuscripts is a bi-lingual Tibetan-Mongol *Mañjuśrī-nāma-saṃgīti*.

MOSO (III). These manuscripts are in the ideographic writing of the Moso people. Twenty are provided with both Chinese and English translations, thirty-five with partial English translations, and the remainder with descriptive labels in Chinese and English. Purchased in 1914 and 1931–32.

SIAMESE (THAI) (21). Seventeen of the manuscripts are described in an unpublished note by H. Alabaster (*Mss.Eur.B.104*). A catalogue is being prepared by Mr E. H. S. Simmonds.

SINHALESE (65, of which all but 2 are palm leaf). A catalogue, compiled by D. J. Wijayaratne, is ready for the press.

SYRIAC (1). This manuscript, containing a number of separate works, has been described by William Wright in an unpublished note dated 1886 (*Mss.Eur.B.106*), and by Giuseppe Furlani in *Il manoscritto siriaco 9 dell' India Office* (*Rivista degli studi orientali*, volume X, fasc. II–III, pp. 315–20, 1924).

TURKI (30). There is a descriptive handlist of most of these; two others are described by Ethé (214 and 664).

TURKISH, OTTOMAN, and AZERBAIJANI (9).

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MICROFILMS OF ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS

Since 1950 the Library has undertaken extensive microfilming in its oriental manuscript collections. All manuscripts which are lent to other institutions for the use of scholars are microfilmed before they leave the Library; and the systematic microfilming of selected unique, rare, or otherwise important manuscripts is carried on from year to year. To date, nearly 4,000 manuscripts have been filmed, together with many hundreds of manuscript fragments. All manuscripts considered worth microfilming have now been microfilmed in the Central Asian (Khotanese, Kuchean, Sanskrit, and Tibetan) Collections, and in the Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Turki, and Urdu Collections, in addition to about 1,250 Sanskrit, 300 Arabic, and 800 Persian manuscripts. As a general measure of security, a positive copy of every microfilm of an oriental manuscript is deposited on loan in the Oriental Section of the University Library, Durham. A list of the entire collection of microfilms, classified by language, is being prepared; copies will be available for distribution to interested scholars and institutions.

Microfilms of any of the Library's oriental manuscripts may be purchased (see the section on Microfilm Orders, p. 71 below). Microfilms may also be borrowed for use in other libraries.

The Library has a growing collection of microfilms and rotographs ('photostats') of oriental manuscripts preserved in other British libraries or in libraries overseas. There are microfilms of 84 manuscripts (5 Arabic, 21 Persian, 48 Sanskrit, 4 Tibetan, 5 modern Indian, 1 Malay), and rotographs of 47 (22 Arabic, 17 Persian, 4 Sanskrit, 4 modern Indian). A list of the collection was printed in the *Bulletin of the Association of British Orientalists*, N.S., vol. 2, nos. 1 and 2, Dec., 1964.

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Drawings and Prints

DRAWINGS

THE LIBRARY'S drawings fall into five groups: British drawings; natural history drawings; miniatures by Indian artists; Persian miniatures; other oriental drawings. There is also a collection of prints of interest for Indian studies. A catalogue of the natural history drawings has been published (see p. 53 below), and a catalogue of the British drawings is in the press. Catalogues of the other groups of drawings are in preparation.

BRITISH DRAWINGS

There are some 8,000 drawings made by British artists in India and South-East Asia. Some are conserved in original sketch books and albums; the rest are separately mounted and numbered consecutively (*British Drawings* 1, 2, etc.). Each sketch book and album has a number in the same sequence as the mounted drawings, individual drawings included in it bearing subsidiary numbers (e.g. *British Drawings 3/1–50*).

PROFESSIONAL DRAWINGS. These, mainly topographical, include examples of the work of George Chinnery (1774–1852), William Simpson (1823–99), Henry Salt (1780–1827), Nicholas Chevalier (1828–1902), Thomas Daniell (1749–1840), and William Daniell (1769–1837). One of the most important groups consists of some 400 sketches, all acquired since 1947, which the Daniells made during their tours in India between 1784 and 1792, ranging from landscapes in water-colour to rapid sketches, in pencil, pen-and-ink, and wash, of people, everyday scenes, and architectural detail.

AMATEUR DRAWINGS. The drawings by amateur artists are chiefly landscape sketches made during leisure hours by travellers and especially by members of the civilian services, engineers, and military officers. Among the more competent and interesting are sketches of Bihar, 1823–25, by Sir Charles

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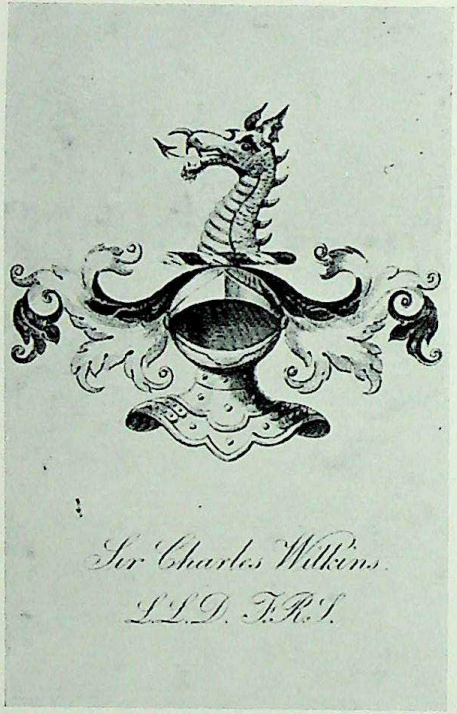
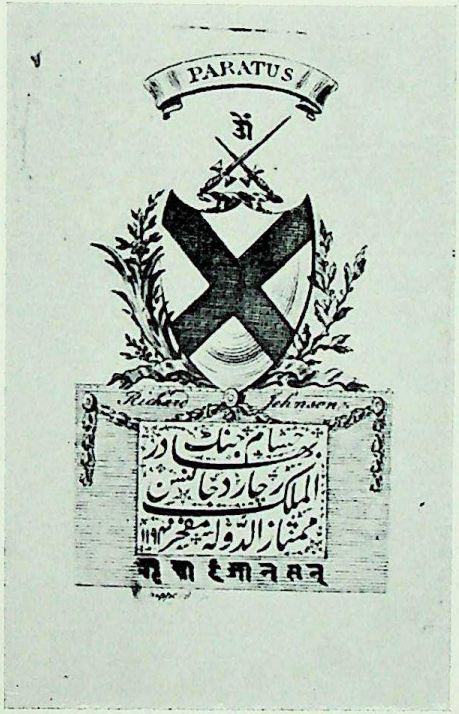
D'Oyly (1781–1845); of Western India, 1830–45, by Captain Thomas Postans (1808–46); of Mysore, 1790–92, by Captain Alexander Allan (1764–1820); of Bihar and the United Provinces, 1812–15, by Captain Robert Smith (1787–1873); and of many places sketched throughout his career in India, 1840–62, by Sir Henry Yule (1820–89). The sketches by amateurs often throw light on the social life of the British in India, European domestic architecture, military uniforms, methods of transport, and Indian manners and customs. Some preserve a record of Indian towns of the eighteenth or nineteenth century.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. There are three large series of drawings made by the official draughtsmen attached to Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, 1792–94, to John Crawfurd's Embassy to Siam in 1822, and to Sir Arthur Phayre's Embassy to the Court of Ava in 1855. The draughtsman on Macartney's Embassy was William Alexander; on the Phayre Mission, Colesworthy Grant. Many drawings have been preserved from East India Company surveys, of which the most important are those made for Dr Francis Buchanan in eastern India between 1806 and 1815, and for Colonel Colin Mackenzie during the Mysore Survey of 1799–1809 and the Java expedition of 1811–12. These record much detailed information about manners and customs, costume, geology, topography, and archaeology. Other collections, both of the Company period and later, are purely archaeological, for example those of Charles Masson (i.e. James Lewis, 1800–53) in Afghanistan and western India; of Thomas Horsfield (1773–1859) in Java; of F. C. Maisey (1825–92) in Central India, H. H. Cole (1843–1916) in South India, P. L. Hart (*c.*1812–97) in Bijapur, Robert Gill (*c.*1824–75) at Ajanta, and James Burgess (1832–1916) in western and southern India. Many such drawings are the originals from which engravings were made for pioneer books on Indian archaeology, such as F. C. Maisey's *Sanchi and its remains* (London, 1892) and J. Fergusson's *Tree and serpent worship* (London, 1868).

NATURAL HISTORY DRAWINGS

The Library has some 5,000 drawings of plants and animals from India and South-East Asia, the majority of them paintings





I. Book plates of Sir Charles Wilkins (Librarian, 1801–1836) and Richard Johnson

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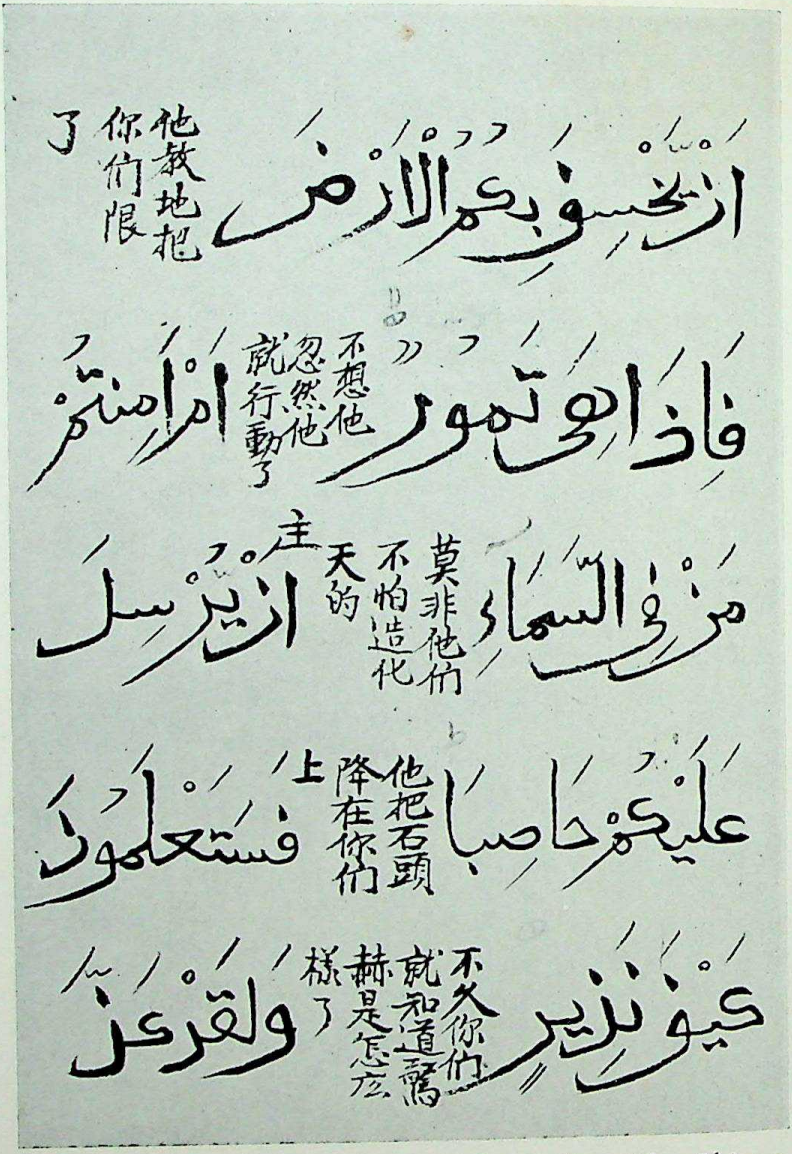
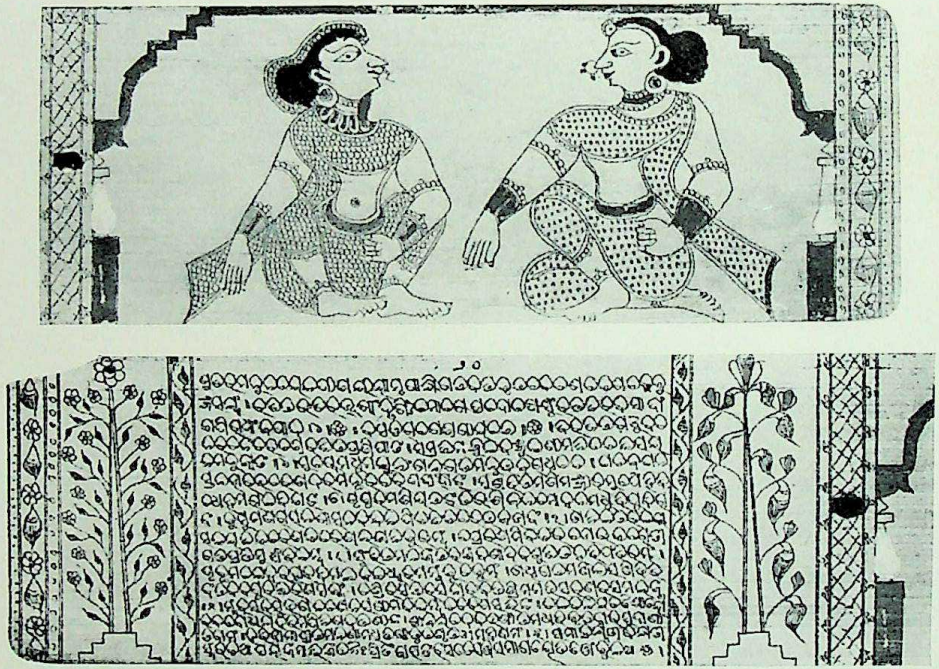


II. A manuscript of selections from the *Qur'ān* with a Chinese translation (*Storey 1062, I.O.3440*)



III. Sanskrit palm-leaf manuscript of the *Gita-Govinda* (*I. O.3508*) (right-hand half of leaf above, left-hand half below)

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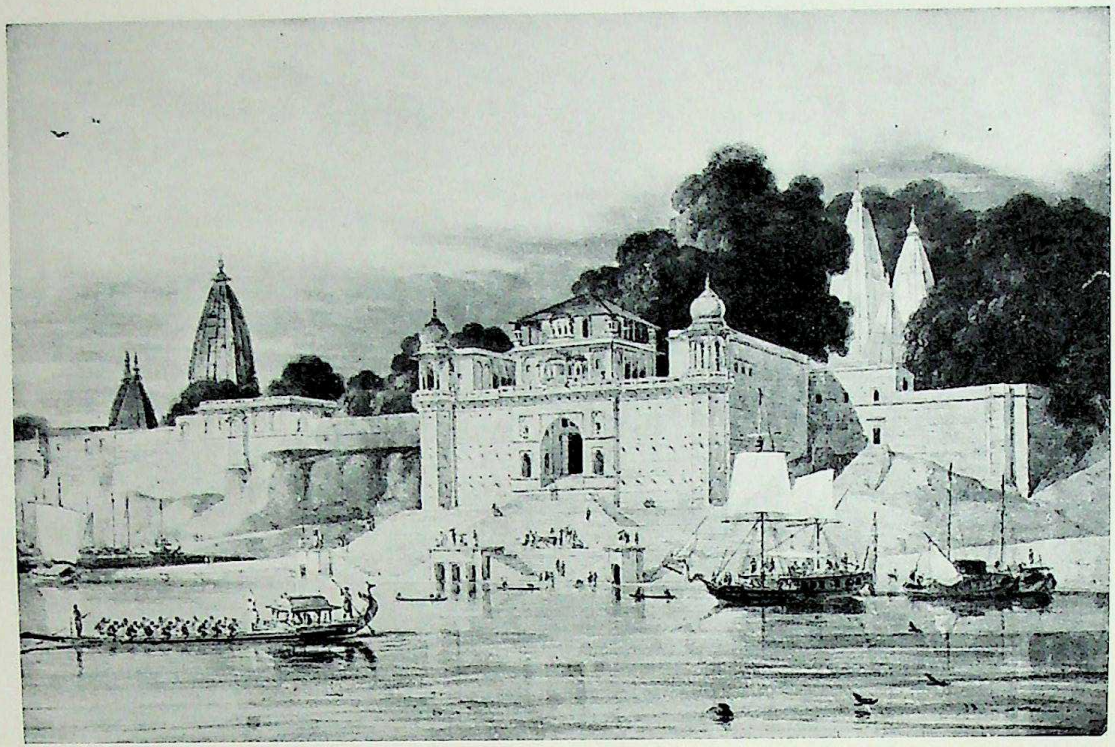

IV. Shivala Ghat, Benares. Water-colour by Thomas Daniell, 1788
(*Western Drawings 1295*)

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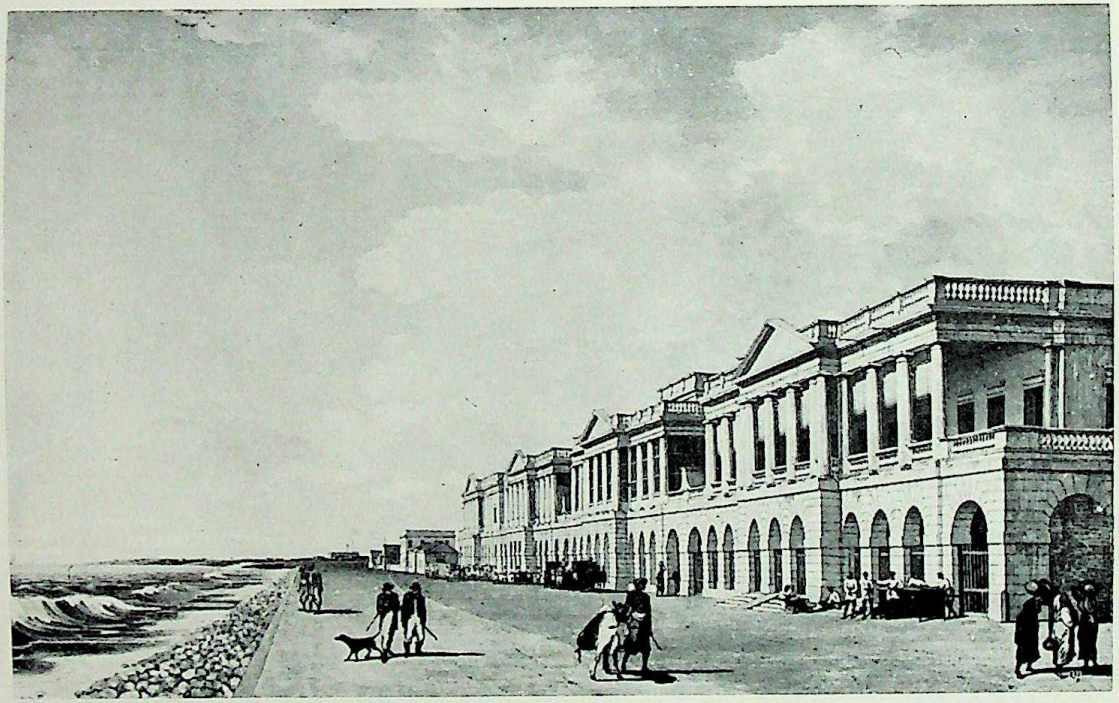

V. Bentinck's Buildings at the Beach, Madras. Water-colour by John Gantz, 1822
(*Western Drawings 1362*)

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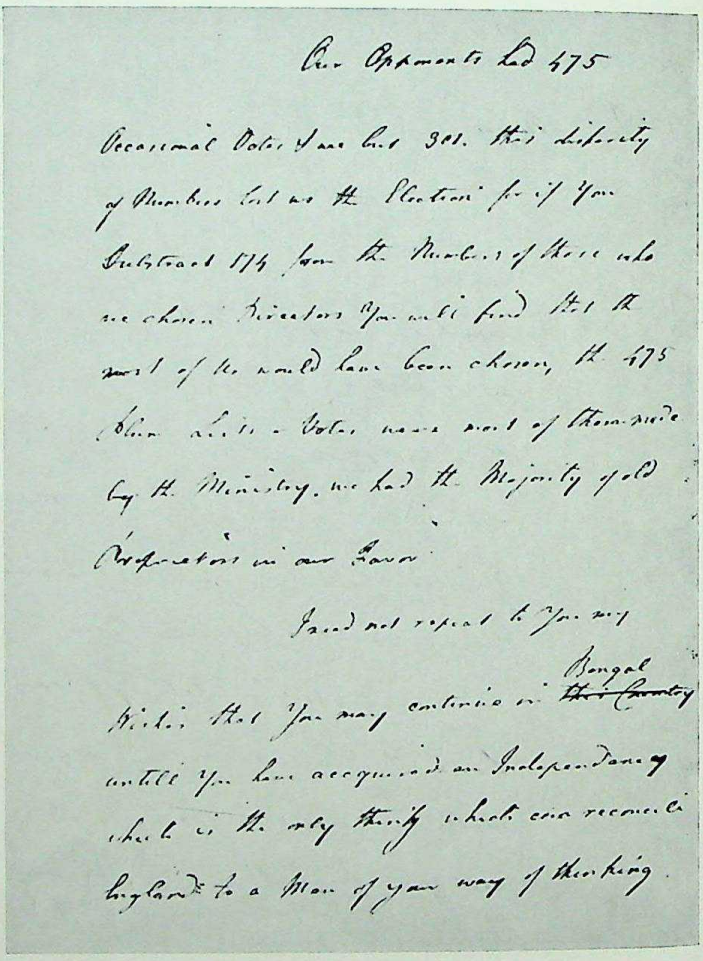

Our Opponents had 475

Occasional Votes & we but 301. this disparity
of Numbers lost us the Election for if you
Substract 174 from the Numbers of those who
are chosen Directors you will find that the
most of us would have been chosen, the 475
Plum Lists & Votes were most of them made
by the Ministry. we had the Majority of old
Proprietors in our Favor

I need not repeat to you my
Wishes that you may continue in ~~this Country~~ Bengal
untill you have acquired an Independency
which is the only thing which can reconcile
England to a Man of your way of thinking.

VI. Extract from a letter dated 21 April 1763 from Robert Lord Clive to Major John Carnac

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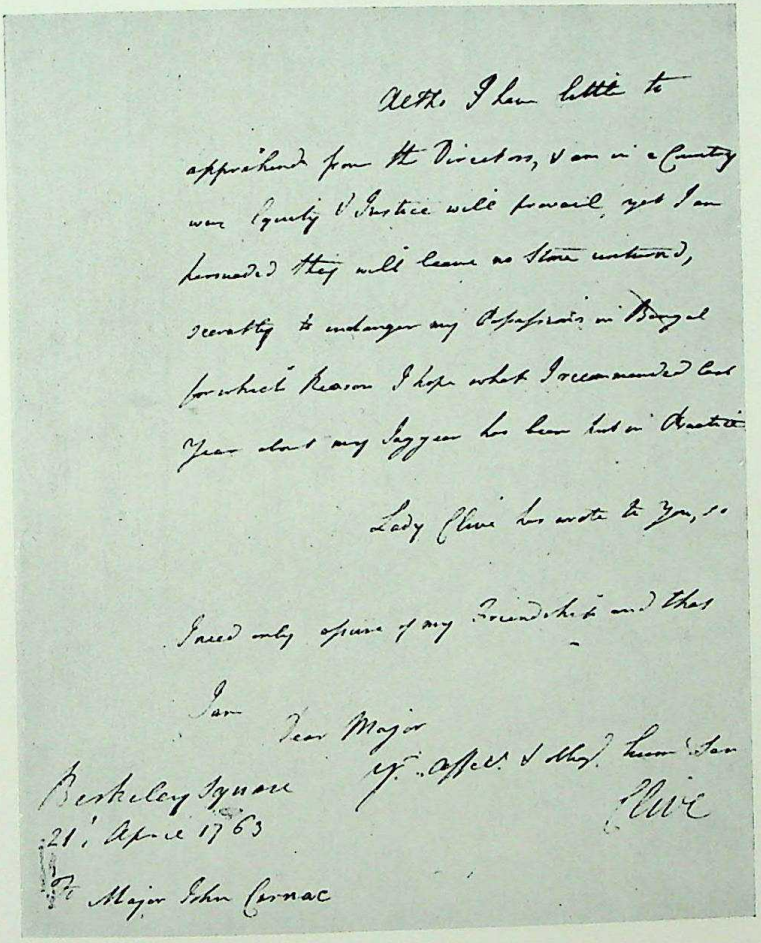

Berkeley Square
21st April 1763

To Major John Carnac

(*Sutton Court Collection, MSS.Eur.F.128*)

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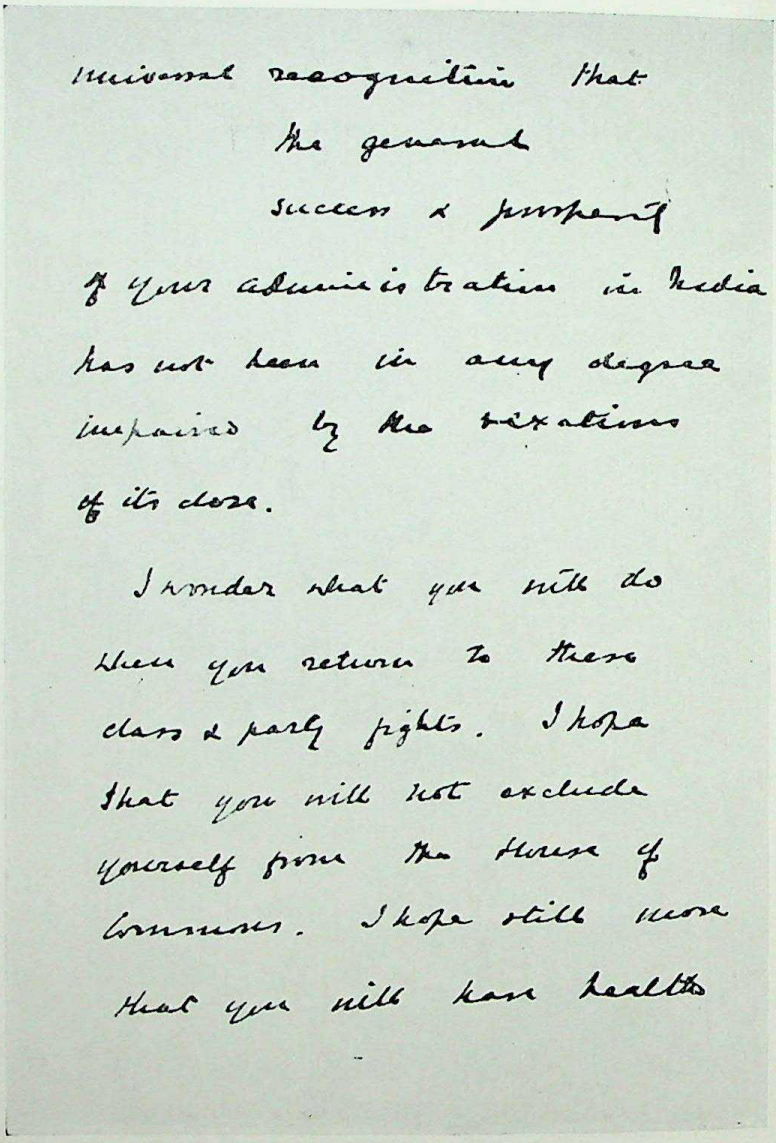

universal recognition that
the general
success & prosperity
of your administration in India
has not been in any degree
impaired by the vexations
of its close.

I wonder what you will do
when you return to these
class & party fights. I hope
that you will not exclude
yourself from the House of
Commons. I hope still more
that you will have health

VII. Extract from a letter dated 22 August 1905 from Winston Churchill to Lord Curzon

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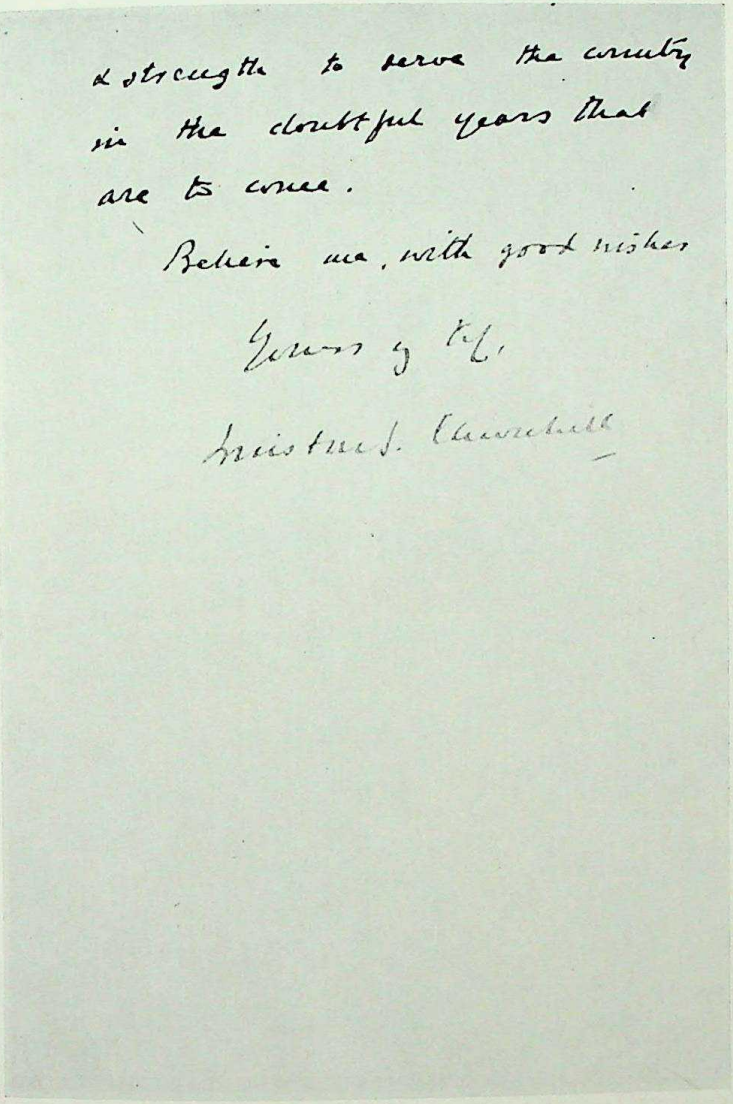

& strength to serve the country
in the doubtful years that
are to come.

Believe me, with good wishes

Yours ever

Winston S. Churchill

(Curzon Collection, MSS.Eur.F.111/180)

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THE

SEASONS:

A

DESCRIPTIVE POEM,

BY

CÁLIDÁS,

IN THE

ORIGINAL SANSCRIT.

CALCUTTA:

M.DCC.XCII.

VIII. The first Sanskrit text ever to be printed (1792): the *Rtu-samhāra* of Kālidāsa, edited by Sir William Jones in Bengali characters

(*a*) The title page

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৭ শ্রী শ্রী কৃষ্ণায় নমঃ ॥ প্রচণ্ড সূর্য্যঃ

স্পৃহনীয় চন্দ্রমাঃ সদা বগাহক্ষত বারি

সঞ্চয়ঃ । দিনান্তরম্যো২ভ্যুপশান্তমন্মথো

নিদাঘকালঃ সমুপাগতঃ প্রিয়ে ॥ ১ ॥

নিশাঃ শশাঙ্ক ক্ষতনীলরাজয়ঃ ক্বচিদ্বিচিত্রং

জলয়ন্ত্রমন্দিরং । মণিপ্রকারাঃ সরসঞ্চ

চন্দনং শুচৌপ্রিয়েযান্তি জনস্য সেব্যতাং

॥ ২ ॥ সুবাসিতং হর্ম্যতলং মনোরমং

প্রিয়ামুখোচ্ছ্বাসবিকল্পিতং মধু । সুতন্ত্রিগী

(*b*) A page of the text

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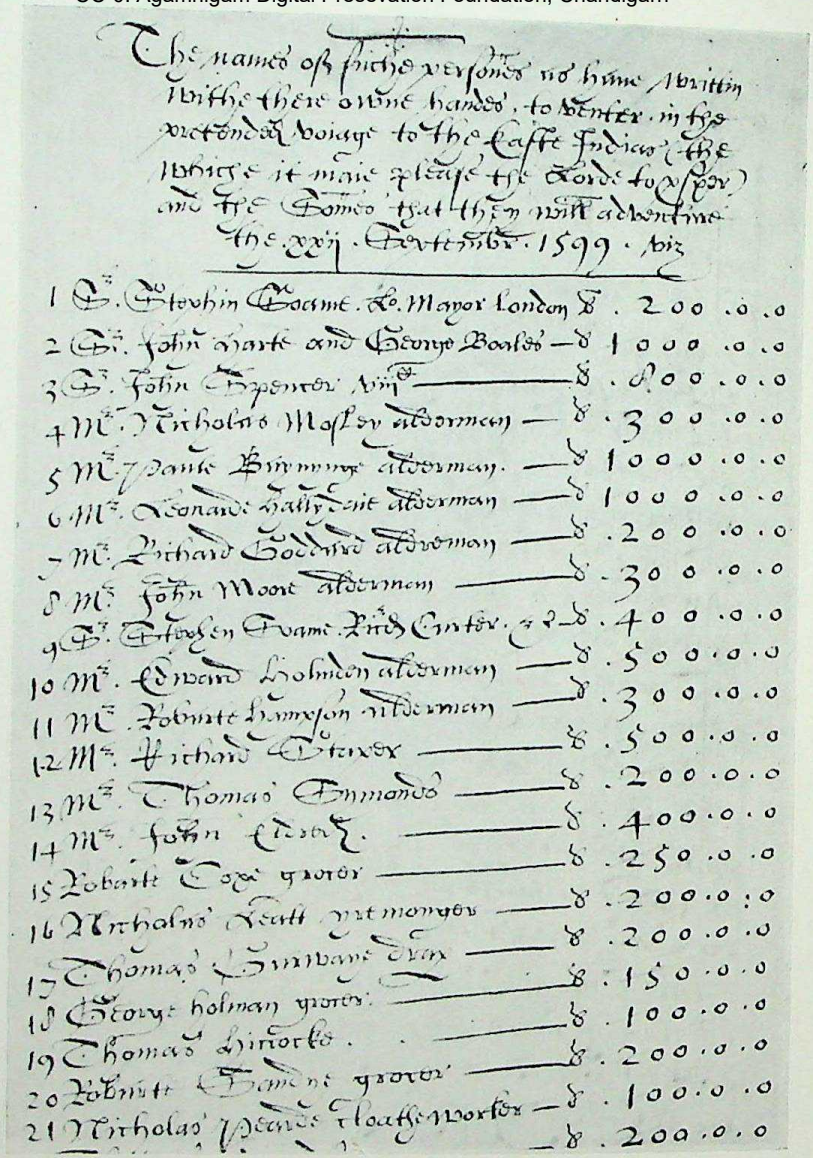

The names of suche persones as have written
withe there owne handes, to venter in the
pretended voiage to the Caste Indias (the
whiche it maie please the Lorde to xsper)
and the Somes that they will adventure
the xxij. Septembr. 1599. viz

1	Sr. Stephin Soame Ld. Mayor London	℔ . 200 . 0 . 0
2	Sr. John Harte and George Boales	℔ 1000 . 0 . 0
3	Sr. John Spencer viij	℔ . 800 . 0 . 0
4	Mr. Nicholas Mosley alderman	℔ . 300 . 0 . 0
5	Mr. Paule Buynynge alderman	℔ 1000 . 0 . 0
6	Mr. Leonarde Hallydait alderman	℔ 1000 . 0 . 0
7	Mr. Richard Goddard alderman	℔ . 200 . 0 . 0
8	Mr. John Moore alderman	℔ . 300 . 0 . 0
9	Sr. Stephen Soame Ricd. Curter. &c	℔ . 400 . 0 . 0
10	Mr. Edward Holmden alderman	℔ . 500 . 0 . 0
11	Mr. Robarte Hampson alderman	℔ . 300 . 0 . 0
12	Mr. Richard Staxer	℔ . 500 . 0 . 0
13	Mr. Thomas Symonds	℔ . 200 . 0 . 0
14	Mr. John Eldred	℔ . 400 . 0 . 0
15	Robarte Coxe grocer	℔ . 250 . 0 . 0
16	Nicholas Leatt yrtmonger	℔ . 200 . 0 : 0
17	Thomas Surwaye drax	℔ . 200 . 0 . 0
18	George holman grocer	℔ . 150 . 0 . 0
19	Thomas Hiccocke	℔ . 100 . 0 . 0
20	Robarte Sandye grocer	℔ . 200 . 0 . 0
21	Nicholas Pearde cloathe worker	℔ . 100 . 0 . 0
		℔ . 200 . 0 . 0

IX. List, dated 22 September 1599, of subscriptions promised for the first voyage of the East India Company (*India Office Records, First Minute Book of the Court of Directors*)

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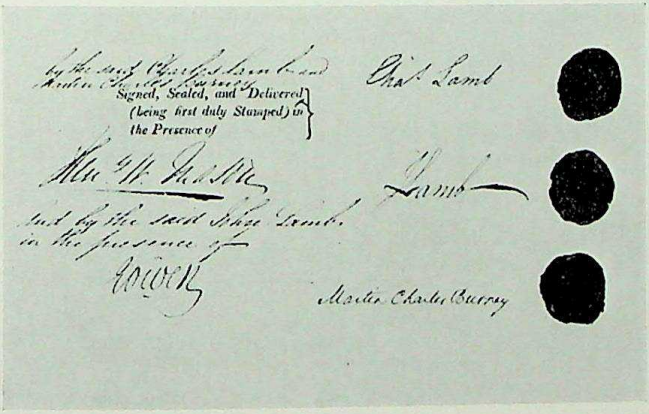
KNOW *all Men by these Presents, that We* Charles Lamb of the East India House Gentleman, John Lamb of the South Sea House Accountant, and Martin Charles Burney of James Street Westminster Attorney at Law

are held and firmly bound unto the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, *in the Sum of* Five Hundred *Pounds, of lawful Money of* Great-Britain, *to be paid to the said United Company, or their certain Attorney or Successors, to which Payment, well and truly to be made, We bind ourselves, and each of us, jointly and severally, and our and each of our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Presents: Sealed with our Seals, dated the* Eighteenth *Day of* May *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and* twenty *and in the* first *Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George the Fourth *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.*

WHEREAS the above-named *United Company of Merchants of England* trading to the *East-Indies* have, for some Time past, retained and employed the said Charles Lamb in their Service, and he at present holds the Office of Clerk in their Accountants Office and he may be removed and employed to and in some superior or other Station: Now THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such, that if the said Charles Lamb hath hitherto behaved and demeaned himself, and do and shall, from Time to Time,



X. Extracts from the Bond between Charles Lamb, Clerk in the Accountant's Office, and the East India Company, 18 May 1820 (*India Office Records, Home Establishment Bonds, 6,408*)

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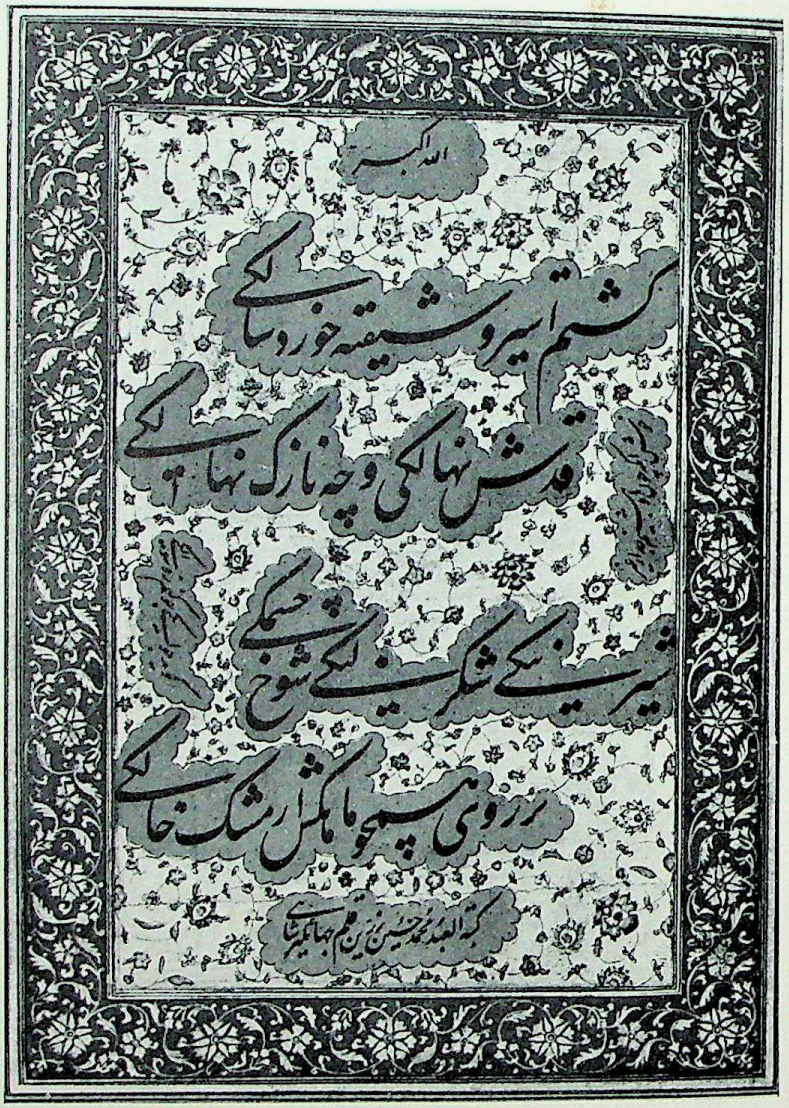

XI. Persian verses signed by the calligrapher Muhammad Husain [Kashmīrī] Zarrīn-Qalam Jahāngīr-Shāhī (*Dārā Shūkōh Album, fol. 29a*)

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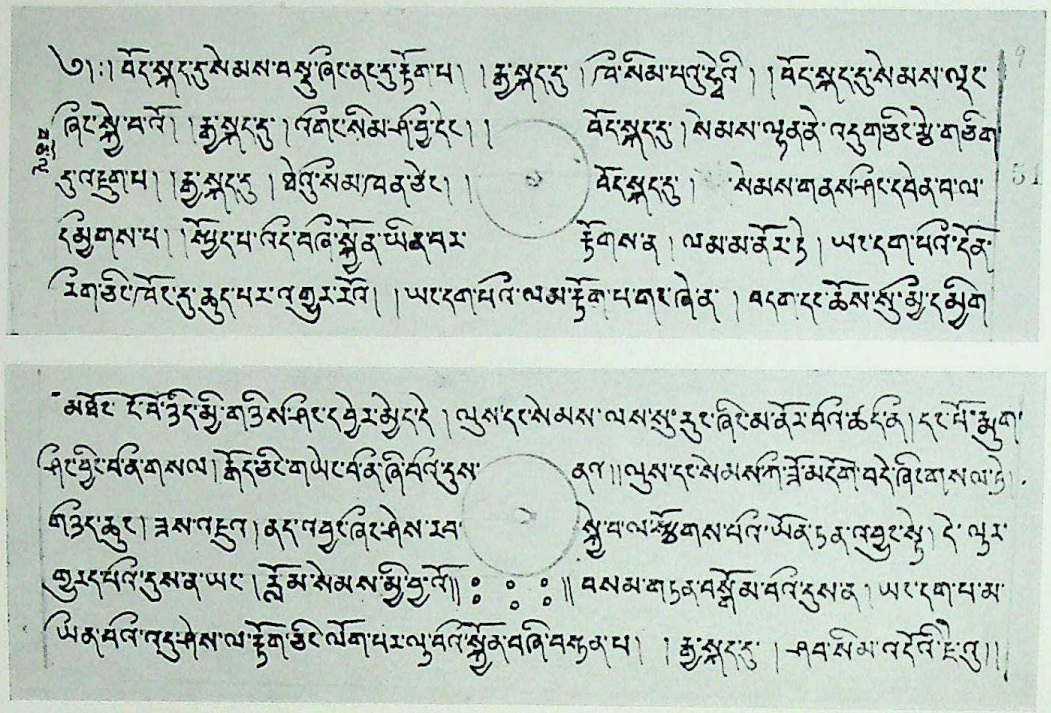
XII. Young prince at a drinking party. Persian miniature of the late sixteenth century (*Johnson Collection, Album 28, no. 11*)



XIII. Tibetan manuscript from Tun-Huang, giving Chinese equivalents
(*Ch. 2a. A, cat. no. 709, fol. 14v., 15r.*)

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in water-colour made by Indian artists in British employment in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The drawings consist of a number of collections, some assembled by official naturalists employed by the East India Company, others by private collectors or amateur naturalists. The paintings are arranged by collection in volumes or boxes, a number (e.g. NHD 1) being given to each volume or box, and a folio number to each painting in the volume or box (e.g. NHD 1/1). A few collections, however, as explained in section (iv) below, bear 'Mss.Eur' numbers.

(i) The largest collection is the Wellesley (purchased 1866), consisting of 2,660 drawings bound in twenty-seven volumes (*Flora*, 15 volumes and 1 volume Index; *Birds*, 6 volumes; *Fishes*, 1 volume; *Insects*, 2 volumes; *Quadrupeds*, 2 volumes). It was made for the Marquess Wellesley during his term of office as Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal from 1798 to 1805 (*NHD 10–36*).

(ii) Eighteen smaller collections are bound in nine volumes (*NHD 1–9*) containing 1,578 drawings made between 1800 and 1866. They include collections assembled by Company natural historians such as Francis Buchanan (later Buchanan-Hamilton), William Gibbons, Theodore Cantor, George Finlayson, William Griffith, Benjamin Heyne, John McClelland, John Royle, and Nathaniel Wallich, and private collectors like Brian Houghton Hodgson, Richard Parry, and Sir Stamford Raffles.

(iii) Eleven small miscellaneous collections (comprising 220 drawings), of which the more important are those of the second Lord Clive, Thomas Hardwicke, and William Roxburgh. There are also two volumes of Chinese drawings made in Canton for the East India Company.

(iv) There are 868 drawings in volumes forming part of the James Kerr, Colin Mackenzie, Francis Buchanan (later Buchanan-Hamilton), E. de Jonville, and W. H. Sykes Collections of European manuscripts.

All the natural history drawings are described in *Natural history drawings in the India Office Library*, by Mildred Archer, London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1962, (ix, 116 pp., 2 colour

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plates, 25 monochrome plates). In the historical introduction to this catalogue Mrs Archer describes how the drawings came to be made and formed into collections, and how the collections found their way into the Library.

MINIATURES BY INDIAN ARTISTS

The Indian miniatures fall into three classes: the Johnson Collection; miniatures not forming part of the Johnson Collection, classified as 'Additional Oriental Drawings'; and illustrations in Indian manuscripts.

THE JOHNSON COLLECTION. This Collection, purchased by the East India Company in 1807 from the widow of Richard Johnson, servant of the Company in India from 1770 to 1790, consists of some 1,400 drawings, mainly by Indian artists but including also some Persian miniatures (see p. 58 below), of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The Indian drawings include numerous portraits of Mughal rulers and nobles, illustrations of Hindu mythology (especially *Albums 46–49*), some 450 rāga-mālā paintings (*Albums 30–37, 39, 42–45*, and scattered examples elsewhere),[1] and many examples of Persian calligraphy (*Album 29* and elsewhere). Some of the better known miniatures are the drawing of squirrels in a Chenar tree,[2] attributed to Abū'l-Ḥasan, *c.*1610–15 (*Album 1: 30*); Akbar resting after hunting, *c.*1600 (*Album 8: 4*); a portrait of Shāh-Jahān by Hāshim (*Album 64: 38*), thought to be an accession picture; a Deccani prince hawking, 1610–20 (*Album 61: 3*); a Deccani nobleman, *c.*1620 (*Album 25: 14*); and an attendant killing a snake before the eyes of her mistress, signed Mīr Kalān Khān, eighteenth century (*Album 15: 8*) (*see frontispiece*).

The Johnson Drawings have in recent years been taken out of the sixty or more albums in which they were previously contained and have been mounted separately. The new

[1] See H. N. Randle (Assistant Librarian 1927–33, Librarian 1933–49), *A Note on the India Office rāga-mālā collection* (*New Indian Antiquary*, IV, 5, 1941, pp. 162–173).

[2] This drawing has often been reproduced, for example in J. V. S. Wilkinson, *Mughal painting*, London, 1948, and W. G. Archer, *Indian miniatures*, London, 1960.

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arrangement preserves the original album order and the album and folio numbers.

'ADDITIONAL ORIENTAL DRAWINGS'. Of these there are about 2,000, some conserved in original albums, others separately mounted. They are numbered in the sequence *Add.Or.1–*, and fall into two groups: Indian miniatures not included in the Johnson Collection; and paintings made by Indian artists for the British.

In addition to the Johnson Collection small numbers of Indian miniatures have been acquired, by gift or by purchase, at intervals throughout the Library's history. The well-known Dārā Shukōh Album, purchased in 1908, was given by Dārā Shukōh, son of Shāh-Jahān, to his wife Nādirah Bēgam in 1640–42. It has sixty-nine examples of Persian calligraphy, twenty-five drawings of animals, birds, and flowers, and forty-six portraits. There is a photographed copy, in three volumes, of the whole Album, including the end-papers, binding covers, and spine. Some recent purchases have included six rāga-mālā paintings from the collection of Sir Elijah Impey, the first Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Library has many hundreds of paintings made by Indian artists for the British during the nineteenth century. Such works, to which the name 'Company' painting has been given, were made, in a mixed British and Indian style, chiefly at centres in Calcutta, Murshidabad, Patna, Benares, Lucknow, Delhi, Lahore, Kashmir, Madras, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and on the Malabar Coast. They depict castes and trades, methods of transport, festivals, and, in an architectural style, buildings of historical interest.

A special sub-group of Indian miniature paintings for the British are those made on sheets of mica. The Library has about 200 of these paintings.[1]

ILLUSTRATIONS IN INDIAN MANUSCRIPTS. Indian illustrated manuscripts are to be found in the Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri, Oriya, Panjabi, Persian,[2] Sanskrit, and Urdu collec-

[1] For a detailed discussion of 'Company' painting, including painting on mica, see Mildred and W. G. Archer, *Indian painting for the British* (London, 1955).

[2] For Persian manuscripts illustrated by Persian artists, see p. 56 below.

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tions. Among the more interesting may be mentioned the *Ni'mat-nāmah i Ghiyāth-Shāhī* (*Ethé 2775: I.O. 149*), a book on cookery and perfumery named after Ghiyāth al-Dīn Shāh Khaljī (Sulṭān of Malwa 1469–1500), with a brief supplement named after his son and successor Nāṣir al-Dīn Shāh, made in Malwa soon after 1500 and illustrated with miniatures depicting the preparation of the dishes, perfumes, and drugs described;[1] a unique *mathnawī* version of the *Sindbād-nāmah* (*Ethé 1236*) with illustrations made in the Deccan about 1550;[2] a palm-leaf manuscript of the *Gita-Govinda* in Oriya script (*K.7045*), late eighteenth century; an early nineteenth century copy of Malik Muḥammad Jāyasī's Hindi poem *Padumāvatī*, with an illustration in the Central Indian style on each folio (*Mss.Hin.C1*); a manuscript of the *Bhāgavata-purāṇa*, dated 1792, on a single folio 64 ft. long by 4 in. wide, written in very small Devanagari characters, and containing forty-eight miniatures depicting the incarnations of Viṣṇu, episodes in the life of Kṛṣṇa, and other scenes from Hindu mythology (*I.O. 4009*); and an imperfect manuscript of the *Sundara-kāṇḍa* of the *Rāmāyaṇa*, consisting of eighteen isolated folios with illustrations made in Mewar *c.*1700 (*I.O. 3621*, *Keith 6561*).

PERSIAN MINIATURES

The illustrated Persian manuscripts contain some 2,000 miniatures, most of which are noticed in Ethé's *Catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*. There is in addition a small number of Persian miniatures in the Johnson Collection of paintings (see p. 54 above).

ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPTS. The earliest illustrated manuscript in the Persian collections is a collection of six dīwāns dated 713–714 A.H. (1313–1315 A.D.), formerly in the possession of Shāh Ismā'īl Ṣafawī, containing a number of

[1] See W. G. Archer, *Central Indian painting* (London, 1958), and R. Skelton, *The Ni 'mat-nāmah: a landmark in Malwa painting*, *Mārg*, XII, 3, 1959.

[2] Two miniatures from this manuscript are reproduced in I. Stchoukine, *Les peintures des manuscrits safavis de* 1502 *à* 1587 (Paris, 1959), planches LXXVIII & LXXIX. The manuscript is there described (p. 137) as illustrated 'quelque part en province, dans le sud de l'Iran, peut-être, vers 1575'. It is now regarded as definitely of Indian origin.

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rather rough drawings of court scenes (*I.O. 132: Ethé 913, 1029, 911, 1028, 1030, 903*).[1] The *Khamsah* of Jamālī (*Ethé 1284: I.O. 138*),[2] copied at Baghdad and dated 869–870 A.H. (1465 A.D.), has miniatures strikingly foreshadowing the work of Bihzād; unfortunately these miniatures, as well as some others in the collection, have suffered from injudicious repair. The only other illustrated manuscript of the Timurid period is a provincial *Khamsah i Niẓāmī* of 894 A.H. (1488 A.D.), with discoloured miniatures of little interest (*Ethé 972: I.O. 402*). Another manuscript of Niẓāmī's *Khamsah* (with the *Khamsah* of Amīr Khusrau in the margin), which may be dated to about 1510 (*Ethé 976 and 1200: I.O. 387*),[3] is an important document for the study of early Ṣafawid painting. The majority of the miniatures are late examples of the Turkman style which had been current at Shiraz for the previous half-century, but some of the others are in a style which, though fairly rough, foreshadows the court style of Tabriz under Shāh Ṭahmāsp. A comparison with the miniatures in the Rothschild *Shāh-nāmah* suggests that some of the illustrations in this Niẓāmi may be early work of the great painter Sulṭān Muḥammad. All these manuscripts were formerly the property of Richard Johnson.

There are numerous manuscripts containing Shiraz work of the sixteenth century, the most notable being a *Ẓafar-nāmah* of 939 A.H. (1533 A.D.) (*Ethé 175: I.O. 137*)[4] and *Shāh-nāmahs* of 967 A.H. (1560 A.D.) (*Ethé 863: I.O. 133*),[5] *c.1580* (*Ethé 867:*

[1] Miniatures from this manuscript are reproduced in E. G. Browne, *Literary history of Persia* (London, 1906), frontispiece to vol. II; and in T. W. Arnold and A. Grohmann, *The Islamic book* (Florence, 1939), plate 42.

[2] T. W. Arnold, *Painting in Islam* (Oxford, 1928), plate XIII; B. W. Robinson, *Persian paintings* (London, 1952), plate 13.

[3] B. W. Robinson, *Persian paintings*, plates 14–17; *Oriental art*, Winter 1951; *Connoisseur*, December 1951; I. Stchoukine, *Les peintures des manuscrits safavis de 1502 à 1587* (Paris, 1959), plates I, III, X; *India Office Library Monochrome Series*, nos. 7 and 8.

[4] L. Binyon, J. V. S. Wilkinson, and B. Gray, *Persian miniature painting* (London, 1933), no. 151, plate XCI; G. D. Guest, *Shiraz painting in the sixteenth century* (Washington, 1949), plates 30, 31A; I. Stchoukine, *Les peintures des manuscrits safavis*, plates XIII, XIV, XV.

[5] G. D. Guest, *Shiraz painting in the sixteenth century*, plates 45, 46; B. W. Robinson, *Persian paintings*, 20; I. Stchoukine, *Les peintures des manuscrits safavis*, plates XLIV–XLVIII; *India Office Library Monochrome Series*, no. 10.

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I.O. 741, 742)[1] and 1590–1600 (*Ethé 2992: I.O. 3540*).[2] The last of these, formerly the property of Warren Hastings, is a large and extremely sumptuous volume, but from an artistic point of view the 1560 copy (which also belonged to Warren Hastings) is the best of the group. The miniatures in the copy of *c.*1580 are large and splendid, but have mostly been ruined by Indian repainting and in some instances also by injudicious repair. The contemporary style of Qazwin is represented only by the tiny miniatures in a copy of the *Khamsah* of Qāsimī of *c.*1580 (*Ethé 1437: I.O. 888*).[3]

The seventeenth century style of Isfahan is well represented by two *Shāh-nāmahs*, the earlier dated 1012 A.H. (1604 A.D.) (*Ethé 876: I.O. 966*),[4] and the other, and finer, copy of about twenty years later (*Ethé 868: I.O. 1256*).[5] The miniatures in the latter manuscript are very close to the work of the great Riḍā i 'Abbāsī. Post-Ṣafawid painting is exemplified in a splendid manuscript of the *Shāhinshāh-nāmah*, an epic account of the early part of Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh's reign, copied by the royal scribe under the direction of the King himself in 1225 A.H. (1810 A.D.) (*Ethé 901: I.O. 3442*).[6] The miniatures are good examples of the westernizing style of the period.

THE JOHNSON COLLECTION. Persian works in the Johnson Collection include a superb drawing (*c.*1575), by Muḥammadī of a young dervish with a spear (*Album 28: 14*),[7] and two others attributed to him (*Album 27: 15*[8], *17*), some good detached miniatures in the Khurasan style of *c.*1570–80 (*Album*

[1] Hadi Hasan, *A history of Persian navigation*, opp. p. 154; I. Stchoukine, *Les peintures des manuscrits safavis*, plate LXXX.

[2] B. W. Robinson, *Persian paintings*, 26; I. Stchoukine, *Les peintures des manuscrits safavis*, plates LXXXII, LXXXIII.

[3] I. Stchoukine, *Les peintures des manuscrits safavis*, plate XXXV.

[4] *India Office Library Monochrome Series, no. 9.*

[5] B. W. Robinson, *Persian paintings*, 27, 28; *India Office Library Monochrome Series, no. 11.*

[6] T. W. Arnold and A. Grohmann, *The Islamic book*, plate 77; B. W. Robinson, *Persian paintings*, 32.

[7] L. Binyon, J. V. S. Wilkinson and B. Gray, *Persian miniature painting* (London, 1933), no. 187, plate XCIX*c*; T. W. Arnold, *Painting in Islam*, plate LXII*a*; *India Office Library Monochrome Series, no. 13.*

[8] B. W. Robinson, *Persian paintings*, 24.

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27: 12, 13 and *28: 3, 5, 11*[1]), and one or two examples of the Isfahan style (*Album 13: 2, 4; 26: 1; 55: 1*). Noteworthy in this last group is a drawing by Riḍā i 'Abbāsī (*Album 22: 10*),[2] and another which may be attributed to his follower Muḥammad Qāsim, *c.*1640 (*Album 6: 9*).

Included among the Elphinstone Collection of European manuscripts are good copies of the celebrated Nigāristān frescoes executed by 'Abd Allāh Khān in 1812–13, depicting Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh enthroned and surrounded by his sons, courtiers, guards, and foreign envoys—118 figures in all (*Add.Or. 1239–1242*).

A catalogue of all the Persian miniatures is in preparation.

OTHER ORIENTAL DRAWINGS

There are small numbers of Burmese, Chinese, Javanese, and Tibetan drawings, mostly contained in manuscripts or albums.

Among the Burmese manuscripts is a *parabaik* of the late nineteenth century with drawings in colour of a wide range of objects connected with the Burmese Court, including royal vestments and head-dresses, and hair styles and uniforms worn by officials, together with portraits of foreigners present on certain State occasions, among them Europeans, Chinese, and Indians.

The Chinese drawings are contained in nine albums of some 400 paintings of the early nineteenth century depicting deities, classical drama, temples, gardens, trades, boats, and furniture.

A Javanese manuscript of the *Damar Wulan* (*MSS.Jav.C.1*), probably made in the eighteenth century, has many illustrations in colour.

Tibetan miniature drawings of the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas are to be found in the twenty-nine volumes of the *rñiṅ-maḥi-rgyud-ḥbum* presented in 1905 by L. A. Waddell. There are also a few miscellaneous Tibetan paintings, including an album of early nineteenth century drawings of mythological subjects.

[1] *India Office Library Monochrome Series, no. 14.*

[2] T. W. Arnold, *Painting in Islam*, plate LXIV*a*.

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PRINTS

The majority of the prints—mezzotints, aquatints, line-engravings, lithographs, etc.—are to be found in fine illustrated volumes of the late eighteenth and early and mid-nineteenth centuries, most of which are described in *Travel in aquatint and lithography, 1770–1860, from the library of J. R. Abbey* (volume II: *Asia*, etc.), London, 1957. The Library has an almost complete collection of such books. They include, for example, early aquatints on India by William Hodges, Thomas and William Daniell, J. B. Fraser, and Richard Barron; the lithographs of Sir Charles D'Oyly; volumes by Alexander Allan, Charles Gold, Robert H. Colebrook, and R. Home illustrating Mysore during the wars against Ṭīpū Sulṭān; and others depicting Indian life and customs by F. B. Solvyns, Robert M. Grindlay, and Mrs S. C. Belnos. The North-West Frontier is illustrated in works by James Atkinson, Dr Rupert Kirk, and James Rattray; and there are the contemporary books by G. F. Atkinson and W. H. Russell on the Mutiny.

In addition there are some separate prints, issued either singly or in portfolios; and a small collection of caricatures, mainly published at the time of Warren Hastings' trial.

In some instances the Library has the original drawings from which prints were made. Among these may be mentioned drawings by Henry Salt, Thomas Daniell, and Alexander Allan.

Many volumes of prints supply early views of countries beyond India with which the East India Company traded or had political connections; for example, for Burma, those of Joseph Moore, James Kershaw, Henry Yule; for Bhutan, Samuel Davis; for Ceylon, James Cordiner; for Malaya, Robert Smith; for China, Auguste Borget and the Daniells.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY PRINTS

The Library has published reproductions, some in colour, others monochrome, of selected drawings from its collections. The colour prints, mounted in folders, include four rāga-mālā paintings from Album 37 in the Johnson Collection (*fol. 11: Hindola Rāga; fol. 17: Megh-māllar Rāga; fol. 24: Surat Rāgiṇī; fol. 27: Mālaviki Rāgiṇī*); the Mīr Kalān Khān miniature repro-

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duced as the frontispiece to the present *Guide*; and two Indian bird paintings from the Wellesley Natural History Collection. The monochrome prints are in two series: thirty-six postcard size photographic prints, of which twenty-five reproduce Indian miniatures, nine Persian miniatures, and two western water-colours; and two larger prints, mounted in folders, one reproduced by collotype, the other by lithography, of rāga-mālā paintings from Johnson Album 37 (fol. 5: *Bhairava Rāga*, and fol. 9: *Paraj Rāgiṇī*).

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Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHIC material in the Library falls into two groups: official negatives and prints of Indian antiquities; other photographic prints.

OFFICIAL NEGATIVES AND PRINTS

NEGATIVES. There are some 2,300[1] negative photographic plates of Indian inscriptions and antiquities taken during the nineteenth century by the Archaeological Survey of India. They are listed in the following publication of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture of the Government of India: *A List of the photographic negatives in the collection of the Indian Museum; with which is incorporated the list of the similar negatives in the possession of the India Office* (Calcutta, 1900). This volume comprises two separate lists, each with subject descriptions: those in the Indian Museum, Calcutta,[2] and those in the India Office;[3] and it provides a combined place-name index of both lists. The India Office list is arranged in order of the 'serial' number of the plates, with references to the 'record book' numbers. There is also available a manuscript list (*R721/25*), prepared in 1924, of the Library's negatives, describing the physical condition of the plates, this list being arranged in order of 'record

[1] The number originally held was 3,262, but about 1,000 have not been preserved.

[2] The Indian Museum negatives have since been transferred to the Office of the Director-General of Archaeology, Simla. A list of all negatives in the Director-General's Office up to 1935 is given in *List of the archaeological photo-negatives stored on the Office of the Director-General*, 2 parts (Delhi, 1936). Those stored in the Offices of the Surveyor's various provincial Circles are listed in separate publications of the Central and Provincial Governments.

[3] The India Office list is a reprint, with some additions and alterations, of J. Burgess: *List of photographic negatives belonging to the India Office* London, 1894.)

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book' numbers, with references to the 'serial' numbers. Most of the plates are serviceable for reproduction purposes.

PRINTS. The Library possesses a complete set of prints from its own negatives, and about 2,400 prints of the 2,651 Indian Museum negatives. Prints from the Library negatives are bound in thirty-two volumes entitled *Inscriptions* (volumes 1 and 2) and *Archaeological remains and antiquities* (volumes 3–32), and are arranged in order of the 'record book' numbers of the negatives. The *Appendix* (pp. 194–98) of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture's *A List of photographic negatives* already referred to enumerates these prints in the order in which they are bound. The prints from the Indian Museum negatives are bound in serial number order in forty-eight volumes entitled *Indian antiquities from Indian Museum negatives.*

There is also a complete set of prints from the negatives prepared by the Director-General of Archaeology in India from 1902–3 to 1921–22, bound with the Director-General's *Annual report*, Part 1: *Administrative*. The prints for each year are listed, with subject descriptions, in an appendix to the report for that year, and the whole series is indexed in the *List of the archaeological photo-negatives stored in the Office of the Director-General*, 2 parts (Delhi, 1936). The Library has only a selection of the more important prints from the negatives prepared by the Director-General during the years 1922–23 to 1929–30, and with the year 1929–30 its collection comes to an end, a selection of important prints for subsequent years being deposited instead in the Office of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. Lists of the prints supplied to the High Commissioner up to 1939 are maintained in the Library.

In addition to the Director-General's series of prints, the Library has about 20,000 prints from negatives prepared by the various provincial Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India. These prints cover the work of the Circles for the years 1892–23 to 1921–22 and form a not quite complete series for those years.

Negative photographs in the India Office Library collection (see page 62 above) may be reproduced with the permission of the Librarian. The permission of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi, must however be obtained

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for the reproduction of any Library *prints* of which the negatives exist in India only.

OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS

The Library possesses a series of more than 2,000 illustrations of Indian interest, acquired during the nineteenth century, consisting mainly of (non-official) photographic prints but including a few drawings, lithographs, and woodcuts. They are bound according to subject in forty-two volumes numbered 33–74 (in continuation of the series of official prints entitled *Archaeological remains and antiquities*). The subjects of these illustrations cover a wide range, and include antiquities, natural history, scenery, economic life, religious ceremonies, costume, industrial and artistic products, modern buildings, and frescoes in the Ajanta caves. A manuscript *Register of photographs* provides a numerical list and a subject index.

There is also a growing collection of nearly 200 albums of miscellaneous photographs and several hundred individual photographs, acquired almost entirely by presentation, and concerned mainly with Undivided India and the Indian States, but bearing also on neighbouring countries such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, and Tibet. The very diverse subjects include rulers of Indian States, Viceroys, Governors of Provinces, and members of the Indian Civil and other Services and of the Indian Army; topography; antiquities; Indian and Indo-British architecture and Indian sculpture; early engineering works such as docks, railways, and bridges; agriculture and fisheries; flood relief and anti-malarial work; prisons. There is a small collection of photographs of Indian Mutiny personalities, events, and sites; and there are albums relating to the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales (later King George V and Queen Mary) to India in 1906, and of the Prince of Wales in 1921–22; the Delhi Durbar of 1911–12; India in the two World Wars; the Viceregal tours of Lords Elgin, Curzon, Hardinge, and Reading; the tours of many Governors of Indian Provinces; the Amritsar incident, 1919; the Third Round Table Conference of 1932; and the Cabinet Mission to India of 1946. Photographs of Tibetan interest include the Sir Charles Bell Collection; and

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there is a collection of photographs of Burmese subjects formed by Sir J. George Scott ('Scott of the Shan Hills'). Of particular military interest are the collections of the first Earl Kitchener and of Sir Claude Auchinleck.

There is a handlist and a subject index of the growing collection of miscellaneous photographs.

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Miscellaneous Properties

MISCELLANEOUS properties in the Library include coins, lantern slides, textile samples, epigraphical material, copper-plate inscriptions, and the 'Bowring Albums'.

COINS

A number of Indian coins, mostly ancient, probably from the Mackenzie (General) Collection (purchased 1822) and the Masson Collection (purchased 1857).

LANTERN SLIDES

Three collections of slides presented in 1919 by Sir Richard Carnac Temple: forty-six slides of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; forty-three slides of Burmese carving; and a set of slides of illustrations in the original manuscript of Thomas Bowrey's *A Geographical account of the countries round the Bay of Bengal, 1669–79* (prepared from photographs made for the Hakluyt Society edition of 1905). Two collections presented by Sir William Foster in 1938: about one hundred slides of portraits and statues mainly of Europeans connected with India in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; and some slides illustrating a tour of India.

TEXTILE SAMPLES

Two collections of samples of Indian textile manufactures are preserved in the Library: (*a*) *Collection of specimens (and illustrations) of the textile manufactures of India.* Second series. Seventeen volumes. London, 1873–74. Prepared under the direction of J. Forbes Watson and issued by the India Museum, London, in connection with the Indian Exhibition of 1871 at South Kensington. (*b*) *Technical objects from India and High Asia*; collected by H., A., and R. Schlagintweit, 1854–58. Nine volumes. Berlin, 1858.

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EPIGRAPHICAL MATERIAL

EPIGRAPHICAL IMPRESSIONS. The Library has two collections of such material: seven portfolios of *estampages*, etc., received in the nineteenth century; and a large similar collection received from the Royal Asiatic Society in 1929–30. Both collections were sent to this country by James Burgess (Director-General of Archaeological Surveys in India, 1886–89) and by other epigraphists who had caused them to be made with a view to publication. Each includes the Asoka edicts, and other important epigraphical material.[1]

COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTIONS. There are twenty-six sets of copper-plate inscriptions recording grants of land, each set consisting of one or more (up to five) plates, the majority of which have been published. All the inscriptions are in Sanskrit, except one in Javanese, and three (pronounced to be forgeries) in the Himyarite characters.

THE BOWRING ALBUMS

Three albums, 18½ by 15¾ ins., of material relating to the rulers and ruling houses of India and neighbouring States, collected, mainly after his retirement from India in 1870, by Lewin Bentham Bowring (1824–1910), Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, 1849–54, Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Canning, 1858–62, Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 1862–70. Most, if not all, of the Indian Princely States are represented in the albums, and to each is devoted a page or section consisting in most cases of a map of the State, a genealogical table of the ruling house, portraits and photographs of rulers, letters or documents written, signed, or issued by them, and their seals, banners, and devices. The documents are in several languages (English, Persian, Burmese, and Siamese in addition to various modern Indian languages), and date mostly from the nineteenth century. Among earlier original documents are two early sixteenth century copper tablets of Kṛṣna Rāya and Acyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar, and

[1] There are some eye-copies of inscriptions (as distinct from *estampages*) in the European manuscripts; for example, in the Mackenzie (General) and Masson Collections.

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grants and orders of Akbar and other Mughal emperors, of the Maratha Peshwas, and of Ḥaidar ʿAlī and Ṭīpū Sulṭān of Mysore. There are also letters from each of the Governors-General of India from Clive to the Earl of Minto in the twentieth century. Purchased 1959. *Mss.Eur.G.38.*

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Miscellaneous Information

PRINTED BOOK LOANS

PRINTED books may be borrowed with the following exceptions: volumes and parts of periodicals; bound volumes of pamphlets; dictionaries, atlases, catalogues, and other works of common reference; books published before 1920; books presented to the Library; books in need of repair or binding; and rare, privately printed, costly, or lavishly illustrated books. Registered borrowers may borrow books by post, the cost of postage both ways being borne by them. Books may be lent to institutions in the United Kingdom, such as libraries, universities, hospitals, and prisons. They are only exceptionally lent overseas.

MANUSCRIPT LOANS

Manuscripts may not be lent to individual scholars directly. They may, however, be lent to libraries and other approved institutions provided that the following conditions are accepted by the borrowing institution. *The manuscript shall be consulted only in the institution's Reading Room, in no circumstances leaving the premises, and when not in use shall be kept under lock and key. It shall be adequately protected against all hazards such as theft, fire, damp, and insect and other pests. It may not be marked in any way, either in pencil or in ink, nor may any tracing be made upon it.* It shall be returned to the India Office Library immediately the period of loan expires (or earlier if work on it is completed), and for the return journey shall be wrapped in the waterproof cloth in which it was received, and insured to a specified value. (United Kingdom borrowers need not insure but must register the package.)

The period of loan of a manuscript is, in the first instance, normally three months for British libraries, six months for

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European and American libraries, and one year for Indian, Pakistan, and other libraries in the East.

No unbound manuscript will be lent, nor any which is in need of repair. In such instances it may be possible instead for institutions to borrow (or, if they wish, to purchase) a microfilm or other photographic reproduction.

No manuscript may be lent which has been deposited in the Library on trust or on permanent or extended loan.

For the greater security and physical protection of the manuscript collections the Library prefers to supply a microfilm copy rather than to lend an original manuscript. Accordingly scholars who wish to consult India Office Library manuscripts in other institutions are invited to consider whether microfilm copies will suffice. Microfilms, unlike manuscripts, are despatched to borrowing institutions by air mail.

For the benefit of scholars working in the same field of study the Librarian would be glad to receive particulars of the publication of any book or article, or the submission of any research thesis, based wholly or in part on manuscripts borrowed, in original or in microfilm, from the Library.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

The Library is an 'outlier' library of the National Central Library. Works in its possession may therefore be borrowed, through the National Central Library and the Regional Library system, by readers registered at most other libraries in the United Kingdom. The services of the system are also available to India Office Library readers, who may apply through the Librarian for works, not in the Library, on Indological subjects.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

Orders are accepted for the reproduction of printed books, maps, prints, drawings, and manuscripts in the Library, and of records in the India Office Records. The processes available are microfilms, photocopies, photostats, 'statfile' negatives, xerographic copies, enlarged prints from microfilm, and photographs. A pamphlet describing these processes, with

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notes on their suitability for various purposes, can be obtained from the Reading Room. A statement of prices is also available.

MICROFILM ORDERS

Negative microfilm is supplied in fulfilling orders for microfilms of printed books, or selections from records or from manuscripts. On the other hand orders for microfilms of complete oriental manuscripts, or whole volumes of records or of European manuscripts, are supplied as *positive* microfilm unless negative microfilm (at a higher price) is specified.

COPYRIGHT

The India Office Library and the India Office Records can make and supply copies of material in their collections only in accordance with the law relating to copyright. The publication of transcripts, translations, or reproductions from such material is also governed by copyright law. A pamphlet giving notes on the law as it affects various classes of material in the Library and the Records, and offering guidance on the procedures which should be followed, is available in the Reading Room or by post.

It may be noted here that the owners of certain manuscript collections deposited on permanent loan, or the former owners of certain presented collections, have attached special conditions to the use of their collections. Readers who consult these collections will be informed of the conditions.

MICROFILM READERS

The Library has several machines for reading microfilms and microfiches.

RESTAURANT

On the eleventh floor of the Library and Record Office building there is a restaurant which is open to readers for morning coffee, luncheon, and tea.

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THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS

THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS are not part of the India Office Library, but are a separate organization under the Commonwealth Office. The Library and the Record Office are nevertheless intimately associated both historically and in function. The Record Office, with a history going back to 1771, holds the extant archives of the East India Company and the Board of Control and of their legal successor, the India Office. The Library was created by the Company, and continued to exist as the Library of the India Office after the Company's dissolution in 1858. When in 1947 the India Office itself ceased to exist, both Library and Records were transferred to the control of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They have always been housed in the same building, and today operate under a unified direction, the Librarian being also, since 1954, Keeper of the Records. Further, the archive and other resources of the Records may be consulted only in the joint Reading Room which serves both Library and Records. In effect therefore the resources of the India Office Library and the India Office Records—printed books, manuscripts, archives, maps, drawings, photographs, etc.—constitute a single corpus of material for study and research.

Materials in the India Office Records derive from four administrations: the East India Company, 1600–1858; the Board of Control, 1784–1858; the India Office, 1858–1947; and the Burma Office, 1937–1947. They fall into four broad categories:

(*a*) Original Records, i.e. archives (more than 160,000 volumes and unbound files);

(*b*) official publications of both the United Kingdom and pre-1947 India (about 100,000 volumes);

(*c*) maps, printed and manuscript (about 20,000);

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(*d*) a collection of statues and busts; oil paintings; water-colours and other drawings; prints; photographs; and certain miscellaneous 'relics' of the Company and the India Office such as medals, small arms and other weapons, and ship models.

ORIGINAL RECORDS

In recent years the Record Office has drawn up the following Scheme of Classification to elucidate the archival structure of the Original Records:

A Charters and Deeds, 16th–19th centuries (300 items)

B Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors: Minutes, etc. 1599–1858 (280 vols.)

C Council of India: Minutes, 1858–1942 (123 vols.)

D General Committees and Offices (Correspondence Committee, Secretary's and Examiner's Offices, etc.): Minutes, etc., 1700–1858 (150 vols.)

E General Correspondence, 1602–1859 (1,597 vols.):

E/1 Home Correspondence, 1699–1859:
Miscellaneous Letters Received
Miscellanies (Letters Out)

E/2 Correspondence with the Board of Control, 1784–1858

E/3 Correspondence with the East, 1602–1753:
Original Correspondence
Despatch Books and Drafts of Despatches

E/4 Correspondence with India, 1703–1858:
Letters from Bengal and India, Madras, and Bombay
Despatches to Bengal and India, Madras, and Bombay

F Board of Control, 1784–1858 (2,860 vols.):

F/1 Minutes

F/2 Correspondence with the Company and with Home Departments

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F/3 Board's Amended Copies of Drafts of Correspondence with India (except Political and Secret Department [L/P & S] and Accountant General's Department [L/AG])
F/4 Board's Collections

G Factory Records, 1602–1888 (1,670 vols.)

H Home Miscellaneous Series, 1600–1937 (864 vols.)

I Europeans in India, 1475–1824 (214 vols.):
I/1 The French in India
I/2 The Dutch in India
I/3 Transcripts and Translations of Dutch and Portuguese Records

J Haileybury College, 1749–1857 (118 vols.)

K Other Establishments, 1830–1906 (66 vols.):
(K/1 Military Seminary, Addiscombe: see L/MIL)
K/2 Ealing Lunatic Asylum and Pembroke House
(K/3 Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill: see L/PWD)

L Departments:

L/AG	Accountant-General, 1664–1955 (8,500 vols.)
L/AU	Audit, 1740–1950 (181 vols.)
L/E	Economic, 1786–1950 (4,074 vols.)
L/F	Financial, 1807–1949 (4,650 vols.)
L/I	Information, 1921–1947 (149 vols., 146 file boxes)
L/L	Legal, 1704–1947 (90 vols., 480 boxes)
L/MAR	Marine, 1605–1931 (1,897 vols.)
L/MIL	Military, 1718–1948 (8,736 vols., 2,086 boxes)
L/PWD	Public Works, 1839–1926 (2,148 vols.)
L/P & J	Public and Judicial, 1795–1950 (3,866 vols., 1,262 boxes)
L/P & S	Political and Secret, 1778–1950 (4,141 vols., 880 boxes)
L/PARL	Parliamentary Branch, 1765–1950 (510 vols.)
L/PO	Private Office, *c.*1916–1947 (26 vols., 470 boxes)

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L/R Record Department, 1884–1948 (600 vols., 20 boxes)
L/S & G Services and General, 1924–1947 (602 boxes)
L/SUR Surveyor, 1837–1934 (20 vols.)
L/WS War Staff, 1925–1946 (100 boxes)

M Burma Office, 1932–1948 (544 boxes)
N Ecclesiastical Returns, 1698–1965 (1,146 vols.)
O Biographical (400 vols.)
P Proceedings of the Government of India and of the Presidencies and Provinces, 1702–1936 (46,324 vols.)
R Records received in London at a later date through official channels
R/1 India: Crown Representative's Records, *c.* 1880–1947 (500 boxes)
R/2 India: Residency Records, *c.* 1800–1947 (160 vols., 1,280 boxes)
R/5 Nepal: Residency Records, 19th century (200 vols.)
R/9 South-East Asia, 17th–19th centuries (87 boxes)
R/10 China and Japan, 1623–1683 and 1727–1833 (72 vols.)
R/12 Afghanistan: Consular Records, 1930's (21 boxes)
R/15 Bushire, Bahrein, Muskat, Kuwait, etc.: Residency Records, *c.* 1769–1950 (420 boxes)
S Linguistic Survey of India, 1898–1938 (79 boxes)
V Documents in Oriental Languages
Z Registers and Indexes, 1702–1950 (6,165 vols.)

The Original Records fall into two broad groups: (*a*) the archive accumulations in London resulting from the 'home' administration of the Company at the East India House, of the Board of Control at its headquarters in Cannon Row, and of the India and Burma Offices in King Charles Street, Whitehall; (*b*) copies of records, known for the most part as 'Proceedings', produced by administrations in India and other parts of the East, and sent to London for information. In the Scheme of Classification, Classes A-F and J-M, for example, fall in the first group consisting of 'home' accumulations, and Classes N and P

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in the second group consisting of copies received from overseas. This natural division however is not wholly preserved in the existing arrangement. During the nineteenth century certain 'artificial', non-archival series, such as Class G, the Factory Records (material relating to the Company's 'factories', i.e. trading stations both in India and in other areas), and Class H, the Home Miscellaneous Series, were constructed from various documents of mixed origin drawn from both groups (and even, in the Home Miscellaneous Series, from private, non-official documents also).

The records constituting each of the Classes in the Scheme of Classification will be described in a Brief Guide to the Original Records which is expected to be published in 1968. Detailed guides to several of the departmental classes, for example L/AG, Accountant General, L/MIL, Military, and L/P & S, Political and Secret Department, are also being prepared for publication. The only existing general Guide to the Original Records is Foster's *A Guide to the India Office Records*, 1600–1858 (London, 1919, photo-lithographic reprint 1961), which of course covers only the records of the East India Company and the Board of Control. A full list of all publications which the India Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office have issued on the India Office records is given in Appendix IV (pp. 99ff. below). A guide to these lists, catalogues, and other aids will be published in 1966.

Class N, Ecclesiastical Returns, consists of the returns of baptisms, marriages, and burials of European Christians in India and other areas. In addition to the series for the three Indian Presidencies there are returns for St. Helena (1767–1835), Fort Marlborough (1759–1825), Prince of Wales Island (1799–1829), Macao and Whampoa (1820–33), and Burma (1937–41). Certified copies of particular returns under the seal of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs are supplied on payment of a fee.

Public Access to Original Records

The statutory rule governing public access to the official records of the United Kingdom applies to the India Office

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records. The rule at present (April 1966) is that records to the end of 1922 are open to public consultation.[1]

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

The collection of official publications,[2] in about 100,000 volumes, relates primarily to Undivided India and certain areas beyond India, such as Aden, Persian Gulf territories, and Burma which at various times were under the control of the British authorities in India. It also contains much material relating to the United Kingdom without reference to India. The two main groups in the collection are (*a*) United Kingdom publications; (*b*) publications of the central Government of India, of the Presidencies and Provinces, and of the Indian States.

UNITED KINGDOM PUBLICATIONS. The India Office received a wide selection of British official publications; it also inherited those accumulated by the East India Company and the Board of Control. The sets held include the main Parliamentary series: Statutes, the Journals of both Houses, Reports of Committees, Parliamentary Debates, Parliamentary Papers (House of Commons series). There are also the series of British and Foreign State Papers, Hertslet's Commercial Treaties, and the Selections from Despatches addressed to the several governments in India by the Secretary of State for India in Council (1858–1934/36).

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS. The Company and the India Office received, for information and reference, copies of the official publications of the central Government of India and of the Presidencies and Provincial Governments and the Indian States. Copies were often placed on departmental files, and constitute therefore 'original' records. There is sometimes another copy in the collection of official publications.

The collection consists largely of serial publications falling into two main groups, legislative and departmental. In the first

[1] The same limitation applies to the 'private collections' of the papers of Viceroys of India, Secretaries of State for India, etc., held by the India Office Library: see p. 29 above.

[2] The India Office Library has also many thousands of British and Indian official publications, serial and non-serial, forming part of the European printed book collection: see p. 12 above.

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group there are, for example, the Acts of the Indian Legislature and of the Governor General (1834–1942), Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council (1834–1932), Statutory Rules and Orders (1841–1948/49), Proceedings of the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils (1854–1920), and Debates of the Central and Provincial Legislative Assemblies (1921–47). The departmental group comprises numerous series of annual reports, administration reports, selections from the records of India and the Presidencies, civil lists and histories of services for the various departments. There are also many journals and other periodical publications such as the *Trade and Navigation Annual Statistics*, the *Indian Labour Gazette*, the *Patent Office Journal*, and *Rainfall Returns*.

The non-serial Indian official publications include not only the great series of Gazetteers, Settlement Reports, and Census Returns, but large numbers of monographs, emanating from official sources, on a wide range of topics—economic and financial, legal, military and police, medical, public works, communications, astronomy and meteorology, flora and fauna, etc.

The only printed guide to the official publications is *List of reports . . . in the Record Branch* which the India Office published in 1894. This is supplemented by a card-index maintained for staff use. An up-to-date catalogue is being prepared.

MAPS

The Map Collection consists of about 20,000 printed and manuscript maps, charts, and plans, together with many atlases and reports of geographical and hydrographical interest. It relates not only to the Indian Sub-Continent and the Indian Ocean, but also to other parts of Asia where the East India Company and the pre-1947 Government of India had political or commercial interests. It includes the great map series such as 'India and Adjacent Countries';[1] notable surveys and charts like Dalrymple's Charts and James Rennell's Surveys; and, among many atlases, John Walker's *Indian Atlas* 9 vols. (1827–96), Rennell's *Bengal Atlas* (1779), and the atlas of the Schlagint-

[1] The India Office Library has the sheets of the National Atlas of India which began publication in 1959.

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weit Mission of 1854–58 (1861). Individual maps and plans include surveys of river valleys, route-maps, and plans of forts, towns, and cantonments.

A catalogue of the map collection was published by the India Office in 1878: *Catalogue of manuscript and printed reports, field books, memoirs, maps, etc., of the Indian Surveys, deposited in the Map Room of the India Office*. The Reading Room copy has manuscript notes of some additions and a good many deletions since that date.

MICROFILMS

Microfilms of any materials, original or printed, in the India Office Records are supplied to order, provided that the materials are open to public consultation. At the beginning of 1963 a scheme was initiated to retain the negatives of all films of *complete* volumes supplied to order. The collection has now grown to more than 350 reels. In addition to a large number of individual volumes on film, it includes many extensive series of records: for example, the Factory Records for Persia (1–6, 14–27, 31–47, 49–63), Java (1–36), China and Japan (1–16), and Surat (5–34); the Haileybury College Students' Certificates and Examinations; the Bombay Public Proceedings, 1704–50; the Indian Legislative Council Proceedings, 1854–1915; the Central Provinces Legislative Council Debates, 1921–36; the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1887–1901; the Minutes of the Council of India, 1858–1905; and the Native Newspaper Reports for Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces.

PICTURES, SCULPTURES, ETC.

The collection of furniture, pictures, and sculptures dates from the rebuilding of the East India House in Leadenhall Street, London, in 1726, and is therefore of great historical interest for the British connection with India. Sir William Foster's *Descriptive catalogue of the paintings, statues, etc., in the India Office*, 5th edition, London, 1924, lists 591 items (many of which are prints and photographs), classified by their location at that time in the rooms and corridors of the India

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Office building. Since then the size of the collection has grown by 212 items. A revised catalogue of the oil paintings and sculptures only,[1] classified by genre and artist, has recently been prepared.

OIL PAINTINGS (105). The portraits include William Verelst's John Dean, sole survivor of the East Indiaman the *Sussex*, wrecked in 1738 off the Cape of Good Hope (1743); Reynolds' Stringer Lawrence, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, 1746–66 (1761); Romney's Warren Hastings (1795); and Thomas Hickey's Colin Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of India from about 1817 to 1821[2] (1816). There are historical scenes, among which may be mentioned Benjamin West's painting of Shāh 'Ālam conveying the grant of the diwani to Clive in 1765, and Edward Penny's painting of Clive receiving from the Nawab of Bengal the grant which became known as Lord Clive's Fund (1773). Notable among the landscapes are the six views of the Company's 'factories' at St. Helena, Cape Town, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Tellicherry, by George Lambert and Samuel Scott (*c.* 1732).

SCULPTURES (30). Among the sculptures are the statues of Clive, Stringer Lawrence, and Admiral Sir George Pocock by Peter Scheemakers (1764), of Sir Eyre Coote by Thomas Banks (1788), and of Warren Hastings by John Flaxman (1823); and the busts of Robert Orme by Joseph Nollekens (1774) and of Henry Thomas Colebrooke by Sir Francis Chantrey (1820).

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES. Among miscellaneous 'relics' of the Company and the India Office are a collection of about forty small arms and other weapons, including a few prototypes, of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; a representative collection of some 140 medals of Indian campaigns between 1778 and 1920; and four models of ships constructed for the Government of India in the nineteenth century.

[1] The comparatively few watercolours have been described in Mildred Archer's *Catalogue of British drawings in the India Office Library*, which is in the press.

[2] Three collections of manuscripts formed by Mackenzie are preserved in the India Office Library: see p. 22 above.

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Appendix I

Rules for the use of the Library and the Records

1. THE LIBRARY and the Records (including the Reading Rooms) may be used by (*a*) members of the establishment of the Commonwealth Office, the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service Administration Office; (*b*) members of the establishments of the Office of the High Commissioner for India, and of the Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan; (*c*) persons named in any issue of the *India Office List*; (*d*) officers and ex-officers of the Indian or Pakistan armed forces, or of the former British armed forces in India; and (*e*) such other persons as have obtained Readers' Tickets.

2. Application for Readers' Tickets should be made in writing, on a form to be obtained from the Librarian and Keeper. The signing of the form shall be regarded as an assent to these Rules and to any Regulations made under them. Tickets will be granted only to Readers recommended to the Secretary of State by a person of recognised position, and may be cancelled at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

3. Readers must notify the Librarian and Keeper as soon as possible of any change of address.

4. Readers' Tickets must be shown on demand; and visitors will on each occasion be required to enter their names and addresses in the book provided for that purpose.

5. The Librarian and Keeper is authorised to make regulations for the use of the Reading Rooms and for the loan of Library materials. Such regulations[1] shall have the force of rules.

6. No India Office Records materials of any sort may be taken

[1] Printed copies of the Regulations governing the use of the Reading Rooms and the loan of books are supplied to all Readers on their first visit.

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out of the building. All such materials may be consulted only in the Reading Rooms.

7. The Library and the Record Office are open from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. except that on Saturdays they close at 1 p.m. They are closed on Sundays, Good Friday and the day following, the Saturday before Whitsun, and Bank Holidays. They are also closed for a fortnight in the autumn for cleaning and checking purposes; the period of closing begins from the Monday falling within the dates 20 to 26 September inclusive.

8. No materials will be issued to Readers after 5.30 p.m. (12.30 on Saturdays).

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Appendix II

A Handlist of the Library's Principal Manuscript Collections

The name of each collection (in italics) is usually the name of the person who assembled it. His forenames or initials, and title if any, follow in brackets. Many of the 'private' European Collections were assembled during a term of office. Particulars of the office held, or of the more important of several offices held, are in such cases also given. Some collections include the papers of more than one member of a family; for example, the Elphinstone, the Fowke, and the Ormathwaite Collections. Where there are separate collections for different members of the same family, they are distinguished by different names; for example, the Wood and Halifax Collections, and the Strachey and Sutton Court Collections.

Adam (John Adam, Member of the Bengal Council 1819–25, acting Governor-General 1823). European. Permanent loan 1961.

Ameer Ali (Syed Ameer Ali, P.C.). Arabic, Persian. Presented 1928.

Ampthill (2nd Baron Ampthill, Governor of Madras 1900–04, *ad interim* Viceroy 1904). European. Presented 1948.

Aufrecht (Theodor Aufrecht). Sanskrit. Purchased 1904.

Ballantyne (James Robert Ballantyne, India Office Librarian 1861–64). Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu. Purchased 1864.

Bell (Sir Charles A. Bell, I.C.S., Political Officer for Tibet, Bhutan, and Sikkim, 1904–5, 1906, 1908–18, 1920–21). European. Presented 1946.

Bellasis (A. F. Bellasis, Bombay Civil Servant). European. Permanent loan 1960.

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Beveridge (Henry Beveridge, Bengal Civil Service, and Annette Beveridge). European. Permanent loan 1962, 1963.

Bijapur. Arabic, Persian. Administrative deposit 1853.

Bogle (George Bogle, Bengal Civil Service). European. Administrative deposit *c.* 1874.

Bowrey (T. Bowrey). European. Presented 1924.

Bowring (L. B. Bowring, Bengal Civil Service). European. Purchased 1959.

Brabourne (5th Baron Brabourne, Governor of Bombay 1933–37, Governor of Bengal 1937–39, acting Viceroy 1938). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Brown (C. P. Brown, Madras Civil Service). European. Presented 1885.

Brown (Sir Frank H. Brown). European. Presented 1959.

Buchanan-Hamilton (Francis Buchanan, later Buchanan-Hamilton). European, Hindi, Sanskrit. Administrative deposit *c.* 1830.

Bühler (J. G. Bühler). Sanskrit. Presented 1888.

Burnell (A. C. Burnell). Sanskrit. Presented 1870; purchased 1882.

Butler (Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, Governor of the United Provinces 1918–23, Governor of Burma 1923–27). European. Permanent loan 1963.

Campbell (Captain J. N. R. Campbell, Madras Army). European. Presented 1957.

Chapman (John Chapman). European. Presented 1942.

Chelmsford (1st Viscount Chelmsford, Viceroy 1916–21). European. Permanent loan 1962.

Clague (Sir John Clague, Commissioner of the Shan States 1931–35, Adviser to Secretary of State for Burma 1937–42). European. Presented 1959.

Clerk (Sir G. R. Clerk, Governor of Bombay 1847–48, 1860–62; Permanent Under Secretary of State for India 1858–60). European. Permanent loan 1951.

Clive (Robert 1st Baron Clive, Governor of Bengal 1757–60, 1765–67; also Edward 1st Earl of Powis, Governor of Madras 1799–1803). European. Permanent loan 1956.

Colebrooke (H. T. Colebrooke, Bengal Civil Service). Bengali, Hindi, Marathi, Panjabi, Sanskrit. Presented 1819–28.

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College of Fort William. European, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu. Administrative deposit 1835–7.

Cotton (Sir H. Evan A. Cotton, President, Bengal Legislature 1922–25). European. Presented 1948, 1963, 1965.

Cross (1st Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India 1886–92). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Cunningham (Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province 1937–46, 1947–48). European. Permanent loan 1964.

Curzon (Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy 1899–1905). European. Extended loan 1962.

Dane (Sir Louis W. Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab 1908–13). European. Permanent loan 1964.

Delhi. Arabic, Panjabi, Pashto, Persian, Urdu. Administrative deposit 1876.

Dorman-Smith (Sir Reginald H. Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma 1941–46). European. Permanent loan 1955.

Dubois (Abbé J. A. Dubois). European. Presented 1816–21.

Durand (Sir Edward Law Durand, Assistant Commissioner, Afghan Boundary Commission 1884–86). European. Presented 1941.

Edwardes (Sir H. B. Edwardes). European. Purchased 1948–54.

Elgin (8th Earl of Elgin, Viceroy 1862–63; 9th Earl of Elgin, Viceroy 1894–99). European. Permanent loan 1956.

Elliot (Sir Henry Elliot, Bengal Civil Service). European. Presented 1871.

Elliot (Sir Walter Elliot, Madras Civil Service). European. Presented (18—).

Elphinstone (W. F. Elphinstone, Director of the East India Company 1786–1826; Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay 1819–27; John 13th Baron Elphinstone, Governor of Madras 1837–42, Governor of Bombay 1853–60). European. Permanent loan 1957.

Erle Richards (Sir Henry Erle Richards, Law Member of the Council of the Governor-General 1904–09). European. Permanent loan 1963.

Erskine (John Francis, Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras 1934–40). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Erskine (William Erskine). European. Presented 1888.

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Fergusson (Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, 6th Baronet, Governor of Bombay 1880–85). European. Presented 1954.

Fleetwood Wilson (Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Member of the Council of the Governor-General 1908–13). European. Permanent loan 1948.

Foster (Sir William Foster, Superintendent of Records, India Office 1907–23, Historiographer to the India Office 1923–27). European. Presented 1957.

Fowke (Fowke family). European. Presented 1947.

Francis (Sir Philip Francis). European. Purchased 1927 and 1931.

Frederick (General Edward Frederick, Bombay Army). European. Purchased 1907.

Frere (Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, 1st Bart., Governor of Bombay 1862–67). European. Presented 1944–45.

Fyzee (A. A. A. Fyzee). Arabic. Purchased 1963.

Gaekwar of Baroda. Arabic, Hindi, Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu. Presented 1809.

Goldsmid (Maj.-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Madras Army). European. Presented 1942.

Goschen (2nd Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras 1924–29, acting Viceroy 1929). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Grant-Duff (Lt. J. C. Grant-Duff, Bombay Army). European. Presented 1940.

Grierson (Sir George Grierson, I.C.S., Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India). European. Presented 1942.

Haig (Sir Harry Graham Haig, Governor of the United Provinces 1934–39). European. Permanent loan 1963.

Hailey (Baron Hailey, Governor of the Panjab 1924–28, Governor of the United Provinces 1928–30 and 1931–34). European. Permanent loan 1957.

Halifax (1st Lord Irwin, later 1st Earl of Halifax, Viceroy 1926–31). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Hallett (Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of Bihar 1937–39, Governor of the United Provinces 1939–45). European. Permanent loan 1960.

Hamilton (Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India 1895–1903). European. Presented 1951.

Hamilton Grant (Sir A. Hamilton Grant, Chief Commissioner,

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North-West Frontier Province 1919–21). European. Permanent loan 1965.

Harris (4th Baron Harris, Governor of Bombay 1890–95). European. Permanent loan 1960.

Hartington (Marquess of Hartington, later 8th Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for India 1880–82). European. Permanent loan 1962.

Hartog (Sir Philip Hartog). European. Presented 1949.

Hastings (1st Marquess of Hastings). Persian. Purchased 1869.

Hastings (Warren Hastings). Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu. Purchased 1809.

Hodgson (B. H. Hodgson). (i) Sanskrit. Presented 1827–45.
(ii) Tibetan. Presented 1835.
(iii) European, Sanskrit. Presented 1864.

Hoernle (A. F. R. Hoernle). Kuchean, Sanskrit. Deposited 19—.

Ilbert (Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Law Member of the Council of the Governor-General 1882–86). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Irvine (William Irvine, Bengal Civil Service). Hindi, Persian, Turki, Urdu. Purchased 1912.

Jackson (A. M. T. Jackson). Sanskrit. Presented 1912.

Jacob (G. A. and P. W. Jacob). Sanskrit. Purchased 1918.

Jacob (Maj.-Gen. John Jacob, Maj.-Gen. Sir George le Grand Jacob, and Colonel William Jacob). European. Permanent loan 1946; presented 1948.

Jenkins (Sir Richard Jenkins, Bombay Civil Service, Resident at Nagpur 1807–27. European, Marathi. Administrative deposit *c.* 1825.

Johnson (Richard Johnson). Arabic, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Panjabi, Persian, Sanskrit, Turkish, Urdu. Purchased 1807.

Kellie (Walter Coningsby Erskine, 12th Earl of Kellie, Commissioner of Jubbalpore 1857). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Kennaway (Sir John Kennaway, 1st Bart., Bengal Army). European, Marathi, Persian, Urdu. Purchased 1958.

Kilbracken (Sir Arthur Godley, 1st Baron Kilbracken of Killegar, Permanent Under Secretary of State for India 1883–1909). European. Administrative deposit 1961.

Lamington (2nd Baron Lamington, Governor of Bombay 1903–07). European. Purchased 1960.

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Lansdowne (5th Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy 1888–94). European. Presented 1929.

Lawrence, Henry (Sir H. M. Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of Oudh 1857). European. Permanent loan 1949 and 1955.

Lawrence, John (1st Baron Lawrence, Viceroy 1864–69). European. Presented 1919.

Lee-Warner (Sir William Lee-Warner, Member of the Council of India 1902–12). European. Presented 1957.

Leyden (John Leyden). European, Arabic, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Malay, Marathi, Panjabi, Pashto, Persian, Sanskrit, Turkish, Urdu. Purchased 1824.

Lha-sa. Tibetan. Administrative deposit 1905.

Linlithgow (2nd Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy 1936–43). European. Permanent loan 1964.

Luard (Lt.-Col. C. E. Luard, Indian Army). European. Presented *c.* 1925.

Lyall (Sir Alfred C. Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces 1882–87, and his brother Sir James B. Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab 1887–92). European. Permanent loan 1965.

Lytton (1st Earl of Lytton, Viceroy 1876–80). European. Permanent loan 1956.

Mackenzie (Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Madras Engineers, Surveyor-General of India 1815–21).

(i) European. Administrative deposit 1822.

(ii) (*General Collection*). European, Hindi, Javanese, Malay, Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu. Purchased 1823–33.

(iii) (*Private Collection*). European, Javanese, Malay. Purchased 1823.

Masson (Charles Masson *pseud.*, i.e. James Lewis). European, Persian. Purchased 1857.

Merewether (Sir William Lockyer Merewether, Member of the Council of India 1877–80). European. Administrative deposit 1963.

Montagu (E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India 1917–22). European. Presented 1955.

Moorcroft (William Moorcroft). European, Persian. Administrative deposit 1835.

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Morley (Viscount Morley, Secretary of State for India 1905–10, 1911). European. Administrative deposit 1959.

Muir (Sir William Muir). Arabic. Presented 1877.

Napier (1st Baron Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1865–68, Commander-in-Chief, India, 1870–76). European. Extended loan 1963.

Northbrook (1st Earl of Northbrook, Viceroy 1872–76). European. Permanent loan 1958.

O'Kinealy (O. O'Kinealy). Persian, Urdu. Purchased 1907.

Ormathwaite (Clive, Fowke, Walsh, and Maskelyne families). European. Permanent loan 1958.

Orme (Robert Orme, Historiographer to the East India Company). European. Presented 1801.

Pearse (Lt.-Gen. G. G. Pearse, Bengal Artillery, later Royal Artillery). European. Presented 1947.

Peel (1st Earl Peel, Secretary of State for India 1922–24, 1928–29). European. Permanent loan 1956.

Pethick-Lawrence (1st Baron Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India 1945–47). European. Permanent loan 1958.

Raffles (Sir Stamford Raffles, Governor of Java 1811–16, Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen 1817–24). European. Administrative deposit 18—.

Raverty (Major H. G. Raverty, Bombay Army). European, Pashto, Persian. Purchased 1907–8.

Reade (E. A. Reade, Bengal Civil Service). European. Presented 1925.

Reading (1st Marquess of Reading, Viceroy 1921–25). European. Permanent loan 1958.

Reid (Sir Robert N. Reid, Governor of Assam 1937–42). European. Permanent loan 1965.

Rich (C. J. Rich). Arabic, Persian, Turkish, European. Administrative deposit 1923.

Ross (Sir E. Denison Ross). Tibetan. Purchased 1907.

Roxburgh (William Roxburgh, Madras Medical Service, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta). European. Administrative deposit 1815.

Royal Society. Arabic, Avestan, Marathi, Pahlavi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu. Deposit on trust 1876.

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St. Augustine's College. Arabic, Marathi, Persian, Urdu. Purchased 1927.

St. Petersburg Academy. Tibetan. Presented *c.* 1846.

Scott (Sir J. George Scott, Indian Civil Service). European. Presented 1942.

Seton (Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, Deputy Under Secretary of State for India 1924–33). European. Permanent loan 1962.

Simon (1st Viscount Simon, Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission 1927–29). European. Presented 1955.

Stanford (J. K. Stanford, Indian Civil Service). European. Presented 1960.

Stein (Sir M. Aurel Stein). Khotanese, Kuchean, Sanskrit, Tibetan. Administrative deposit 1900–10.

Strachey (Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Strachey, Member of the Council of India 1875–78, 1879–89). European. Permanent loan 1964.

Sutton Court (Sir Henry Strachey, 1st Bart., secretary to Robert Lord Clive 1764–7, and his son Edward Strachey, Bengal Civil Service). European. Purchased 1965.

Tagore (Rajah Sir S. M. Tagore). Sanskrit. Presented 1902.

Taylor (J. Taylor). Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit. Presented 1827.

Temple (Sir Richard Temple, 1st Bart., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal 1874–77, Governor of Bombay 1877–80). European. Presented 1922.

Temple, Sir Richard Carnac (Sir Richard Carnac Temple, 2nd Bart.). European. Presented 1922.

Templewood (Sir Samuel Hoare, later Viscount Templewood, Secretary of State for India 1931–35). European. Permanent loan 1958.

Thirkell White (Sir Herbert Thirkell White, Lieut.-Governor of Burma 1905–10). European. Permanent loan 1960.

Tippoo Sultan. Arabic, Persian, Urdu. Administrative deposit 1806.

Tottenham (Capt. J. L. Tottenham, Bengal Army, and Maj.-Gen. H. L. A. Tottenham, Bengal Staff Corps). European. Presented 1938.

Tweeddale (8th Marquess of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras 1842–48). European. Permanent loan 1959.

Waddell (L. A. Waddell). Tibetan. Presented 1905.

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Walton (Sir John Walton, Assistant Under Secretary for India 1936–40, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Burma 1942–46) European. Presented 1958.

Wellesley (Henry Wellesley, later 1st Lord Cowley). European. Purchased 1936.

Wenlock (3rd Baron Wenlock, Governor of Madras 1891–96). European. Permanent loan 1960.

White (Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief, India, 1893–98). European. Permanent loan 1961.

Wilkins (Sir Charles Wilkins, first Librarian to the East India Company). European, Arabic, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Panjabi, Sanskrit. Presented 1837.

Willingdon (1st Marquess of Willingdon, Governor of Bombay 1913–19, Governor of Madras 1919–24). European. Permanent loan 1958.

Wilson (H. H. Wilson, Librarian to the East India Company). European, Assamese, Bengali, Panjabi, Sanskrit, Urdu. Presented 1854.

Wolverhampton (H. H. Fowler, later 1st Viscount Wolverhampton, Secretary of State for India 1894–95). European. Purchased 1958.

Wood (Sir Charles Wood, 1st Viscount Halifax, President of the Board of Control 1852–55, Secretary of State for India 1859–66). European. Permanent loan 1956.

Zetland (2nd Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India 1935–40). European. Permanent loan 1961.

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Appendix III

Publications of the Library

All publications of the Library are listed below. The place of publication is London except where otherwise stated. Prices are given for volumes which are still in print. Copies of these can be purchased, directly or through a bookseller, from the Library with the exception of titles marked with an asterisk, orders for which should be placed with the Publication Department, High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Quotations for the supply of microfilm or xerographic copies of publications no longer in print can be obtained from the Library.

Catalogues of Printed Books

(*a*) *General*

A Catalogue of the Library of the Hon. East-India Company (1845) [*and*] A Supplement (1851). 2 vols.

(*b*) *European languages*

Catalogue of the Library of the India Office. Vol. I [European languages]. 2 vols. (1888). Supplement (1895), Supplement 2 (1909), and Accessions 1–18 (1911–1936).

(*c*) *Oriental languages*

Descriptive catalogue of the Chinese, Japanese, and Manchu books in the Library of the India Office, by J. Summers (1872).

The Buddhist Tripiṭaka as it is known in China and Japan: a catalogue and compendious report; by S. Beal (Devonport, 1876).

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A Catalogue of the Chinese translation of the Buddhist Tripiṭaka, the sacred canon of the Buddhists in China and Japan; by Bunyiu Nanjio (Oxford, 1883).

Catalogue of the Library of the India Office, vol. II, part I: Sanskrit books; by Reinhold E. Rost (1897). This volume covered accessions to 1896, and has been superseded by:

Catalogue of the Library of the India Office, vol. 2: [Oriental languages]: Part 1: Sanskrit books. Revised edition by Prāṇa Nātha and J. B. Chaudhurī. 1938–57. 4 vols.

Section 1: (A-G) (1938). 30s.
Section 2: (H-Kṛṣṇa-līlāmṛta) (1951). 30s.
Section 3: (Kṛṣṇa-līlāmṛta-R) (1953). 70s.
Section 4: (S-Z) (1957). 126s.

(Sections 3 and 4 revised and edited by C. J. Napier.)

Part 2: Hindustani books; by J. F. Blumhardt (1900).

Part 3: Hindi, Panjabi, Pushtu, and Sindhi books; by J. F. Blumhardt (1902).

Part 4: Bengali, Oriya, and Assamese books; by J. F. Blumhardt (1905). 5s. *And* Supplement, 1906–1920, Bengali books (1925).

Part 5: Marathi and Gujarati books; by J. F. Blumhardt (1908).

Part 6: Persian books; by A. J. Arberry (1937). 15s.

Catalogues of Manuscripts

(*a*) *European languages*

Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages belonging to the Library of the India Office. *In progress.*

Vol. 1: The Mackenzie Collections. Pt. 1: The 1822 Collection and the Private Collection; by C. O. Blagden (1916).

Vol. 2: Pt. 1: The Orme Collection; by S. C. Hill (1916).
Pt. 2: Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts. Section 1, nos. 1–538; by G. R. Kaye (1937). 30s.

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(*b*) *Oriental languages*

Catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. *In progress.*

[Vol. 1]; by O. Loth (1877).

Vol. 2. Fasc. 1: Qur'ānic literature; by C. A. Storey (1930). 12s. 6d.

Fasc. 2: Ṣūfism and ethics; by A. J. Arberry (1936). 12s. 6d.

Fasc. 3: Fiqh; by R. Levy (1937). 17s. 6d.

Fasc. 4: Kalām; by R. Levy (1940). 12s. 6d.

Catalogue of Pali MSS. in the India Office Library; by H. Oldenberg (1882). 5s.*

Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. [Vol. 1], 7 parts (1887–1904). Part 1: Vedic manuscripts; Parts 2–7: Saṃskṛit literature. (Parts 1–3 and 5–7 by J. Eggeling; Part 4 by E. Windisch and J. Eggeling.) 10s. 6d. each part.

Catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prākrit manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. Vol. 2, Brahmanical and Jaina manuscripts; by A. B. Keith; with a supplement: Buddhist manuscripts; by F. W. Thomas. 2 parts (Oxford, 1935).

Catalogue of the Mandalay MSS. in the India Office Library; by V. Fausböll (1897). 2s.*

Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library; by E. Denison Ross and E. G. Browne (1902). 5s.

Catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. *In progress.*

Vol. 1, by H. Ethé (Oxford, 1903).

Vol. 2, revised and completed by E. Edwards (Oxford, 1937). £3 3s.

Catalogue of two collections of Sanskrit manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library; by C. H. Tawney and F. W. Thomas (1903). 2s.

Catalogue of the Bengali and Assamese manuscripts in the Library of the India Office; by J. F. Blumhardt (1924). 7s. 6d.*

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Catalogue of the Oriya manuscripts in the Library of the India Office; by J. F. Blumhardt (1924). 7s. 6d.*

Catalogue of the Hindustani manuscripts in the Library of the India Office; by J. F. Blumhardt (1926). 20s.

Catalogue of the Marathi manuscripts in the India Office Library; by J. F. Blumhardt and S. G. Kanhere (1950). 35s.

Catalogue of the Gujarati and Rajasthani manuscripts in the India Office Library; by J. F. Blumhardt, revised and enlarged by A. Master (1954). 50s.

Catalogue of the Malayalam manuscripts in the India Office Library; by C. A. Menon (1954). 21s.

Catalogue of the Tibetan manuscripts from Tun-huang in the India Office Library; by L. de la Vallée Poussin; with an appendix on the Chinese manuscripts by Kazuo Enoki (1962). £5 5s.

Other Publications

The Library of the India Office: a historical sketch; by A. J. Arberry (1938).

Specimens of Arabic and Persian palaeography selected and annotated by A. J. Arberry (1939).

A Guide to the India Office Library; by S. C. Sutton. H.M. Stationery Office (1952).

A Guide to the India Office Library, with a note on the India Office Records; by S. C. Sutton (2nd ed.) H.M. Stationery Office (1967).

Natural history drawings in the India Office Library; by M. Archer. H.M. Stationery Office (1962). 27s. 6d.

The Librarian's Annual Report covers the financial year ending 31 March. Copies are available on request. The Report has sections on Accommodation and Equipment; Staff; Use; Accessions; Cataloguing and Custody; Binding and Conservation; Other Matters; and Donors and Other Benefactors. In the Accessions section are recorded, *inter alia*, manuscripts, photographs of manuscripts, and drawings acquired during the year. The section Use includes a list of publications, and a list of theses approved for British higher degrees, which have been based wholly or in part on manuscripts in the Library.

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The Library issues a typescript *Monthly List of Select Accessions in European languages* and, at irregular intervals, lists of accessions in Sanskrit and Prakrit and in selected modern Indian or Pakistan languages.

The India Office Library: its scope, functions, and resources (8 pp., London, 1962) gives a brief general account of the Library, together with a note on the India Office Records. Copies are available on request.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Catalogue of serial publications in European languages. (*in preparation*)

Catalogue of the Burmese printed books; by Kenneth Whitbread. (*in the press*)

Catalogue of the Pali printed books; by T. C. H. Raper. (*in preparation*)

Catalogue of the Panjabi printed books; by G. D. Gaur. (*in preparation*)

Guide to European manuscript accessions since 1937. (*in preparation*)

Catalogue of Sinhalese manuscripts; by D. J. Wijayaratne. (*ready for printing*)

Catalogue of British drawings; by Mildred Archer. (*in the press*)

Catalogue of Persian miniatures; by B. W. Robinson. (*in preparation*)

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Appendix IV

Publications of the India Office Records

(The place of publication is London except where otherwise stated.)

Guides and Catalogues

A Guide to the India Office records, 1600–1858; by William Foster (1919). Lithographic reprint 1966. 15s.

Catalogue of the Home Miscellaneous Series of the India Office Records; by S. C. Hill (1927). 10s. 6d.

Catalogue of manuscript and printed reports, field books, memoirs, maps, etc., of the Indian Surveys, deposited in the Map Room of the India Office (1878).

A Descriptive catalogue of the paintings, statues, etc., in the India Office; by William Foster, 5th edn. (1924).

Lists and Indexes

List of General Records, 1599–1879 (1902).

India Office papers: miscellaneous lists (mimeographed, *c.* 1956).

List of Political and Secret Department papers (mimeographed, *c.* 1952).

List of the contents of the Political and Secret Department Library [*c.* 1915], (xerographed, 1963).

List of Political and Secret Department memoranda (1889) (xerographed, 1963).

Range list of Accountant-General's Department papers (xerographed, 1963).

List of Marine records of the late East India Company, and of subsequent date (1896).

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List of Factory records of the late East India Company, 1897.

List of Consultations, Proceedings, etc.: Bengal, 1704–1858 (1899).

List of Proceedings, etc.: Bengal, 1859–1897 (1899).

List of Proceedings, etc.: Madras, 1702–1900 (1904).

List of Proceedings, etc.: Bombay, 1702–1900 (1902).

List of Proceedings, etc.: North-Western Provinces and other minor administrations, 1834–1899 (1902).

List of Proceedings, etc.: India, 1834–1858 (1900).

List of Proceedings, etc.: India, 1859–1898 (1900).

List of Proceedings: India, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Burma and other administrations, 1899–1936 (mimeographed, *c.* 1952).

Classified list, in alphabetical order, of reports and other publications in the Record Branch of the India Office, Dec. 1892 (1894).

List of Parliamentary (Branch) Collections, 3rd ed. (1913).

East India (Parliamentary Papers): Annual Lists and general index of the Parliamentary Papers relating to the East Indies published during the years 1801 to 1907 inclusive. (H. of C. 1909, LXIV, 89, p. 757.) This publication is continued, in typescript, in:

East India (Parliamentary Papers): Annual lists and general index of the Parliamentary Papers and Stationery Office publications relating to the East Indies published during the years 1908 to 1923 inclusive. Another copy, without an index, carries the list of Papers to 1957.

Index to the principal subjects referred to in the Administration Reports relating to British India, 1849/50 to 1874/75 (India Office: Statistics and Commerce Department, n.d.)

Calendars

A Calendar of the Court Minutes, etc. of the East India Company, 1635–1679; by E. B. Sainsbury, with an introduction and notes by [vols. 1–8] Sir William Foster, [vols. 9–11] W. T. Ottewill. 11 vols. (Oxford, under the patronage of the Secretary of State for India in Council, 1907–38).

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Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East, 1602–1617; edited by F. C. Danvers and William Foster. 6 vols. (Under patronage of the Secretary of State for India in Council, 1896–1902).

The English Factories in India, 1618–1669; edited by Sir William Foster. 13 vols. New Series, vols. 1–4, 1670–1684; edited by Sir Charles Fawcett. 4 vols. (Oxford, under patronage of the Secretary of State for India in Council and [New Series, vols. 2–4] the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1906–55).

A Supplementary calendar of documents in the India Office relating to India or to the home affairs of the East India Company, 1600–1640; by Sir William Foster (1928).

Calendars not published by the India Office

The Dawn of British trade to the East Indies as recorded in the Court Minutes of the East India Company, 1599–1603; edited by Henry Stevens, introduction by Sir George Birdwood (Henry Stevens and Son, 1886).

The Register of letters, etc., of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, 1600–1619; edited by Sir George Birdwood and William Foster (Bernard Quaritch, 1893).

Reports, etc.

Report on the miscellaneous old records of the India Office, 1878 (1879).

Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the records of the India Office; by F. C. Danvers. Vol. 1, pt. 1. Records relating to agencies, factories and settlements now under the administration of the Government of India (1887).

Report on the old records of the India Office, with supplementary note and appendices; by Sir George Birdwood (1890). [2nd reprint 1891.]

Report on the India Office records relating to Persia and the Persian Gulf; by F. C. Danvers (n.d.).

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Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Portuguese records relating to the East Indies contained in the Archivo da Torre do Tombo, and the public libraries at Lisbon and Evora; by F. C. Danvers (1892).

Selections from the Records

Selections from despatches addressed to the several governments in India, by the Secretary of State in Council, 2 September 1858–1934/36. 111 vols. (Eyre and Spottiswoode and HMSO, 1859–1937).

Index to Selections from despatches to India, 1858/59 to 1878 (1900).

Index to Selections from despatches to India, 1879–1897 (1901).

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

The India Office Records: a guide to lists and catalogues; by Joan C. Lancaster. (*in the press*)

A Brief guide to the India Office Records, 1600–1947; by Joan C. Lancaster. (*in preparation*)

A Guide to the records of the Accountant General's Department; by S. J. McNally. (*in preparation*)

A Guide to the records of the Political and Secret Department; by M. I. Moir. (*in preparation*)

A Guide to the records of the Military Department; by A. J. Farrington. (*in preparation*)

The India Office Records: a report for the period 1947–67. (*in preparation*)

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